S/INF/47

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1991

SECURITY COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

UNITED NATIONS

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New York, 1993

NOTE

The *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* are published on a yearly basis. The present volume contains the resolutions adopted and the decisions taken by the Council during the year 1991 on substantive questions, as well as decisions on some of the more important procedural matters. The resolutions and decisions are set out under general headings indicating the questions under consideration, which have themselves been divided into two parts. In each part the questions are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council in the year under review, and under each question the resolutions and decisions appear in chronological order.

The decisions of the Council concerning its agenda will be found under the heading "Items included in the agenda of the Security Council in 1991 for the first time".

The resolutions are numbered in the order of their adoption. Each resolution is followed by the result of the vote. Decisions are usually taken without a vote, but in cases where a vote has been recorded, it is given immediately after the decision.

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Check-lists of Security Council documents (symbol S/...) for the years 1946 to 1949 inclusive will be found in *Check List of United Nations Documents, part 2, N° 1* (United Nations publication, Sales N° 53.1.3), and for 1950 and subsequent years in the *Supplements* to the *Official Records of the Security Council*.

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1991

In 1991, the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

Austria
Belgium
China
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Ecuador
France
India
Romania
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics/Russian Federation*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Yemen
Zaire
Zimbabwe

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* By a letter dated 24 December 1991, the Secretary-General requested the President of the Security Council to bring to the attention of the members of the Council the text of a letter of the same date from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations, transmitting to the Secretary-General a letter, also of the same date, from Mr. Boris Yeltsin, President of the Russian Federation, in which he informed the Secretary-General that the membership of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the United Nations, including the Security Council and all other organs and organizations of the United Nations system, was being continued by the Russian Federation with the support of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. He requested that the name "Russian Federation" be used in the United Nations in place of the name "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" and stated that the Russian Federation maintained full responsibility for all the rights and obligations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics under the Charter of the United Nations, including the financial obligations. He also requested the Secretary-General to consider that letter as confirmation of the credentials to represent the Russian Federation in the United Nations organs for all the persons currently holding the credentials of representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1991

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES[1]

Decisions

At its 2973rd meeting, on 4 January 1991, in response to the request of the same date from the observer of Palestine,[2] the Council decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be extended to the observer of Palestine to participate in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories" and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Belgium, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[3]

"The members of the Security Council are deeply concerned about recent acts of violence in Gaza, especially actions by Israeli security forces against Palestinians, which led to scores of casualties among those civilians.

"The members of the Council deplore those actions, particularly the shooting of civilians. They reaffirm the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4] to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and request that Israel, the occupying Power, fully comply with the provisions of the Convention.

"The members of the Council reaffirm their positions, most recently expressed in Council resolution 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, and support the work of the Secretary-General in implementing that resolution. The members of the Council further urge intensified efforts by all who can contribute to reducing conflict and tension in order to achieve peace in the area."

At its 2980th meeting, on 27 March 1991, in response to the request dated 26 March 1991 from the observer of Palestine,[5] the Council decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the observer of Palestine to participate in the discussion of the item entitled: "The situation in the occupied Arab territories" and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Belgium, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[6]

"The members of the Security Council are gravely concerned by the continued deterioration of the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and especially by the current serious situation resulting from the imposition of curfews by Israel.

"The members of the Council deplore the decision of 24 March 1991 by the Government of Israel to expel four Palestinian civilians in violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4] which is applicable to the above-mentioned territories, and in contravention of relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

"The members of the Council also call upon Israel to desist from deporting Palestinians and to ensure the safe return of those deported.

"Recalling resolution 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990 and other Security Council resolutions, the members of the Council will keep the situation described in the first paragraph under review".

At its 2989th meeting, on 24 May 1991, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 22

May 1991 from the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Yemen, Zaire and Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22634)".[7]

At the same meeting, in response to the request of the same date from the observer of Palestine,[8] the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the observer of Palestine to participate in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories" and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Belgium, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Resolution 694 (1991)
of 24 May 1991

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990,

Having learned with deep concern and consternation that Israel has, in violation of its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4] and acting in opposition to relevant Security Council resolutions, and to the detriment of efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, deported four Palestinian civilians on 18 May 1991,

1. *Declares* that the action of the Israeli authorities of deporting four Palestinians on 18 May 1991 is in violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4] which is applicable to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Deplores* this action and reiterates that Israel, the occupying Power, must refrain from deporting any Palestinian civilian from the occupied territories and ensure the safe and immediate return of all those deported;

3. *Decides* to keep the situation under review.

Adopted unanimously at the 2989th meeting.

THE SITUATION IN LIBERIA

Decisions

At its 2974th meeting, on 22 January 1991, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Liberia and Nigeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Liberia: letter dated 15 January 1991 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cote d'Ivoire to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22076)".[9]

At the same meeting, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[10]

"The members of the Security Council took note of the final communiqué of the first extraordinary session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States, issued in Bamako on 28 November 1990.[11]

"The members of the Council commend the efforts made by the heads of State and Government of the Community to promote peace and normalcy in Liberia.

"The members of the Council call upon the parties to the conflict in Liberia to continue to respect the cease-fire agreement which they have signed and to co-operate fully with the Community to restore peace and normalcy in Liberia.

"The members of the Council express appreciation to the Member States, the Secretary-General and humanitarian organizations for the humanitarian assistance to Liberia and call for additional assistance. In this connection the Council welcomes the resumption of the United Nations emergency programme in Liberia following the acceptance of a general cease-fire.

"The members of the Council support the appeal launched by the heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States to the international community for increased humanitarian assistance to the people of Liberia."

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST[12]

Decision

At its 2975th meeting, on 30 January 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/22129 and Add.1)".[9]

Resolution 684 (1991)
of 30 January 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 23 and 28 January 1991 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,[13] and taking note of the observations expressed therein, and without prejudice to the views of the Member States thereon,

Taking note of the letter dated 14 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[14]

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1991;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,[15] approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Adopted unanimously at the 2975th meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 684 (1991), the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[16]

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[13] submitted in conformity with Security Council resolution 659 (1990) of 31 July 1990.

"They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, the members of the Council again stress the need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and for the recent efforts of the Lebanese Government to extend its authority over all Lebanese territory.

"The members of the Council take this opportunity to commend the troops of the Force and the troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

In a letter dated 22 March 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council,[17] the Secretary-General referred to his statement on 21 March 1991 in informal Council consultations in which he had announced his decision to appoint a successor to Mr. Gunnar Jarring, who had announced his retirement as Special Representative to the Middle East in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 11 January 1991. The Secretary-General confirmed his decision, effective 22 March 1991, to appoint Mr. Edouard Brunner (Switzerland) as Special Representative to the Middle East in accordance with paragraph 3 of Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967.

In a letter dated 26 April 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council,[18] the Secretary-General referred to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, whose mandate the Council had to plan to renew by 31 May 1991 at the latest, and informed the Council that Major-General Adolf Radauer (Austria), who had been Commander of the Force since 10 September 1988, would end his tour of duty on 30 September 1991 and that it was the Secretary-General's

intention, following the usual consultations with the parties - if the Council renewed the Force's mandate - to appoint Major-General Roman Misztal (Poland) to the post of Commander of the Force with effect from 1 October 1991.

In a letter dated 3 May 1991,[19] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 April 1991[18] concerning your intention to appoint Major-General Roman Misztal (Poland) to the post of Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 2990th meeting, on 30 May 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/22631 and Add.1)".[7]

Resolution 695 (1991)
of 30 May 1991

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[20]

Decides:

(*a*) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(*b*) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1991;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 2990th meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 695 (1991), the President made the following statement:[21]

> "In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:
>
> "As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[20] states, in paragraph 23: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

At its 2997th meeting, on 31 July 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/22829)".[22]

Resolution 701 (1991)
of 31 July 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 21 July 1991,[23] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Recalling the report of the Secretariat team of 28 January 1991,[24] and without prejudice to the views of Member States thereon,

Taking note of the letter dated 15 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[25]

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1992;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,[13] approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Adopted unanimously at the 2997th meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 701 (1991), the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[26]

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[23] submitted in conformity with resolution 684 (1991) of 30 January 1991.

"They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, the members of the Council again stress the need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and commend the Lebanese Government for the recent successful deployment of its army in the Sidon and Tyre regions in the process of extending its authority over all Lebanese territory.

"The members of the Council take this opportunity to commend the troops of the Force and the troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

At its 3019th meeting, on 29 November 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/23233 and Corr.1)".[27]

Resolution 722 (1991)
of 29 November 1991

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[28]

Decides:

(*a*) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(*b*) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1992;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 3019th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 722 (1991), the President made the following statement:[29]

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"'As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[28] states, in paragraph 24: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ[30]

Decision

At its 2976th meeting, on 31 January 1991, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to participate without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (S/22148)".[9]

Resolution 685 (1991)
of 31 January 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987, 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988, 631 (1989) of 8 February 1989, 642 (1989) of 29 September 1989, 651 (1990) of 29 March 1990, 671 (1990) of 27 September 1990 and 676 (1990) of 28 November 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group of 28 January 1991,[31] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group for a further period of one month, that is, until 28 February 1991, as recommended by the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, during February 1991, a report on his further consultations with the parties about the future of the Group, together with his recommendations on this matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 2976th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 26 February 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council,[32] the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 26 of his report on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group of 28 January 1991,[31] in which he stated that after the implementation of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987 had been completed, he intended to begin contacts with the parties on the manner in which he would pursue the other tasks entrusted to him by that resolution. He stated that these tasks envisaged a political role for the Secretary-General. In particular, some of the remaining paragraphs of the resolution required him to explore certain issues in consultation with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq. Another paragraph requested him to examine, in consultation with those two countries as well as with other States of the region, measures to enhance the security and stability of the region. In the Secretary-General's opinion such tasks would be facilitated by the establishment in the region, and particularly in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, of civilian offices, which with appropriate Headquarters support would help him to carry on his work and to have a better assessment of developments in the area. For the reasons stated in the Observations section of his report of 26 February 1991 on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group,[33] he had decided to recommend that the mission's mandate not be extended. At the same time, the continued presence of a few military observers attached to those civilian offices which would be located in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq would allow the Organization to respond promptly to any request from the parties to investigate matters for which military expertise would be required. The Secretary-General trusted that this arrangement would meet with the concurrence of the members of the Council. He requested the President to bring the matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

In a letter dated 28 February 1991,[34] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 February 1991[32] was brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who considered the matter in consultations held on 27 February 1991.
>
> "The members of the Council agreed with the observations and recommendations contained in the report of 26 February 1991 on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group for the period 28 January 1991 to 25 February 1991[33] and concurred with the arrangements proposed in the report and the letter.
>
> "The members of the Council express their gratitude to you personally and their appreciations to the members of the Group on the successful completion of their important task."

In a letter dated 23 May 1991[35] addressed to the President of the Security Council, for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General stated that following his last report on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, dated 26 February 1991,[33] and the follow-up exchange of letters dated 26[32] and 28 February 1991,[34] he had continued his efforts towards the full implementation of Council resolution 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987. In this context he wished to inform the Council that, in pursuance of the mandate entrusted to him by paragraph 7 of that resolution, and in consultation with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he had asked former Under-Secretary-General Abdulrahim A. Farah to lead a team of experts who would make an exploratory visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran towards the end of May. It was anticipated that the team would remain in the area for an initial period of two to three weeks. The Secretary-General also stated that in the implementation of his mandate under paragraph 7 of resolution 598 (1987) he was also in contact with the Government of Iraq.

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT[36]

Decisions

At its 2977th meeting, the first and public part of which (S/PV.2977 (Part I)) was held on 13 February 1991, the Council started its consideration of the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

"Letter dated 23 January 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22135);[9]

"Letter dated 24 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22144)";[9]

"Letter dated 28 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22157)".[5]

At the same meeting, the Council decided, by a vote on a motion under rule 48 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, that the meeting would be continued in private with the understanding that attendance and requests for participation would be treated in the normal manner for public meetings, that rule 51 of the provisional rules of procedure would not be invoked and that the verbatim record of the meeting would be circulated in all the working languages as an unrestricted document in accordance with rule 49 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 9 votes to 2 (Cuba, Yemen), with 4 abstentions (China, Ecuador, India, Zimbabwe).

Accordingly, the agenda for the 2977th meeting was issued in two parts to reflect the public character of the first part of the meeting (S/Agenda/2977 (Part I)) and the private character of the resumed meeting (S/Agenda/2977 (Part II) and Rev.1).

Pursuant to the decision taken by the Council at its 2977th (Part I) meeting, on 13 February 1991, the second part of the 2977th meeting of the Council was held in private with five suspensions and resumptions (S/PV.2977 (Part II) (closed), S/PV.2977 (Part II) (closed-resumption 1), S/PV.2977 (Part II) (closed-resumption 2), S/PV.2977 (Part II) (closed-resumption 3), S/PV.2977 (Part II) (closed-resumption 4) and S/PV.2977 (Part II) (closed-resumption 5)).

The following communiqué[37] was issued by the Secretary-General at the close of the private part of the 2977th meeting on 2 March 1991 in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON ITS 2977TH (RESUMED AND CLOSED) MEETING

"Held in private in the Security Council Chamber at Headquarters, New York, on

"Thursday, 14 February 1991, at 3.30 p.m.
"Friday, 15 February 1991, at 3.30 p.m.
"Saturday, 16 February 1991, at 11 a.m.
"Saturday, 23 February 1991, at 10.30 a.m.
"Monday, 25 February 1991, at 11 a.m. and
"Saturday, 2 March 1991, at 6 p.m.

"At its resumed 2977th meeting, held in private on 14, 15, 16, 23 and 25 February and 2 March 1991, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled 'The situation between Iraq and Kuwait'.

"On 14 February 1991, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

"In response to requests dated 13 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations,[38] and the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations,[39] respectively, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended invitations under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Engin Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, and Mrs. Arlette Laurent, Chargé d'affaires of the delegation of the Commission of the European Communities.

"Statements were made by the representatives of Kuwait, the United States of America, Yemen, Cuba,

Zaire and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The President made a statement. Statements were made by the representatives of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Iraq, China, Romania, Austria, Ecuador, Belgium and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"On 15 February, statements were made by the representatives of India, France, Cuba, Japan, Canada, Italy, Australia, Chile, Germany, the Netherlands, Malaysia, Yugoslavia, the United States of America, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

"On 16 February, statements were made by the representatives of Pakistan, the Sudan, Mexico, Turkey, Sweden, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Austria. The representative of Cyprus made a statement. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States and Yemen and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Zimbabwe.

"On 23 February, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, China, India, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Austria, Cuba, France, Belgium, Ecuador, Yemen and Romania. The Secretary-General made a statement. The representatives of Kuwait, Egypt, Zaire and Iraq made statements.

"On 25 February, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, the United States of America, India, Kuwait, Iraq, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, Zaire, Cuba and Belgium.

"On 2 March, the President made a statement."

At its 2978th meeting, on 2 March 1991, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to participate in the discussion of the item entitled: "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

Resolution 686 (1991)
of 2 March 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990, 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990, 665 (1990) of 25 August 1990, 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990, 667 (1990) of 16 September 1990, 669 (1990) of 24 September 1990, 670 (1990) of 25 September 1990, 674 (1990) of 29 October 1990, 677 (1990) of 28 November 1990 and 678 (1990) of 29 November 1990,

Recalling the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also paragraph 9 of resolution 661 (1990) regarding assistance to the Government of Kuwait and paragraph 3 (*c*) of that resolution regarding supplies strictly for medical purposes and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs,

Taking note of the letters dated 27 February 1991 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General, confirming Iraq's agreement to comply fully with all of the resolutions noted above,[40] and of his letter of the same date addressed to the President of the Security Council stating Iraq's intention to release prisoners of war immediately,[41]

Noting the suspension of offensive combat operations by the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990),

Bearing in mind the need to be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions, and the objective expressed in resolution 678 (1990) of restoring international peace and security in the region,

Underlining the importance of Iraq taking the necessary measures which would permit a definitive end to the hostilities,

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and Kuwait, and noting the intention expressed by the Member States cooperating with Kuwait under paragraph 2 of resolution 678 (1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end as soon as possible consistent with achieving the objectives of that resolution,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Affirms* that all twelve resolutions noted above continue to have full force and effect;

2. *Demands* that Iraq implement its acceptance of all twelve resolutions noted above and in particular that Iraq:

(*a*) Rescind immediately its actions purporting to annex Kuwait;

(*b*) Accept in principle its liability under international law for any loss, damage or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third States and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq;

(*c*) Immediately release under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Red Cross Societies or Red Crescent Societies all Kuwaiti and third-State nationals detained by Iraq and return the remains of any deceased Kuwaiti and third-State nationals so detained;

(*d*) Immediately begin to return all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, the return to be completed in the shortest possible period;

3. *Also demands* that Iraq:

(*a*) Cease hostile or provocative actions by its forces against all Member States, including missile attacks and flights of combat aircraft;

(*b*) Designate military commanders to meet with counterparts from the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) to arrange for the military aspects of a cessation of hostilities at the earliest possible time;

(*c*) Arrange for immediate access to and release of all prisoners of war under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross and return the remains of any deceased personnel of the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990);

(*d*) Provide all information and assistance in identifying Iraqi mines, booby traps and other explosives as well as any chemical and biological weapons and material in Kuwait, in areas of Iraq where forces of Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) are present temporarily, and in the adjacent waters;

4. *Recognizes* that during the period required for Iraq to comply with paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the provisions of paragraph 2 of resolution 678 (1990) remain valid;

5. *Welcomes* the decision of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) to provide access to and commence immediately the release of Iraqi prisoners of war under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, as required by the terms of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949;[42]

6. *Requests* all Member States, as well as the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system, to take all appropriate action to cooperate with the Government and people of Kuwait in the reconstruction of their country;

7. *Decides* that Iraq shall notify the Secretary-General and the Security Council when it has taken the actions set out above;

8. *Also decides*, in order to secure the rapid establishment of a definitive end to the hostilities, to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 2978th meeting by 11 votes to 1 (Cuba), with 3 abstentions (China, India, Yemen).

Decisions

At its 2979 meeting, on 3 March 1991, the Council continued its consideration of the item.

At the same meeting, following consultations among the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[43]

"The Security Council welcomes the decisions taken to date relating to food and medical needs by the Security Council Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, including those just taken to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance including infant formula and water purification material.

"It calls upon the Committee to continue to act promptly on requests submitted to it for humanitarian assistance.

"It urges the Committee to pay particular attention to the findings and recommendations on critical medical/public health and nutritional conditions in Iraq which have been and will continue to be submitted to it by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant organizations, consistent with the relevant resolutions, and urges these humanitarian agencies to play an active role in this process and co-operate closely with the Committee in its work.

"The Council welcomes the Secretary-General's announcement that he plans to send urgently a mission led by Under-Secretary-General Martti Ahtisaari comprising representatives of the appropriate United Nations agencies to Iraq and Kuwait to assess the humanitarian needs arising in the immediate post-crisis environment. The Council invites the Secretary-General to keep it informed in the shortest possible time on the progress of his mission, on which it pledges to take immediate action."

In a letter dated 1 March 1991,[44] the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council that the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations had addressed a letter to the Secretary-General on 27 February 1991,[45] in which, on behalf of his Government, he had requested the Secretary-General to authorize the immediate dispatch of a mission to Kuwait. In that letter, a copy of which was annexed to the Secretary-General's letter, it was requested that the mission include representatives from the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization and assess the loss of life incurred during the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, examine the practices by the Iraqi occupation forces against the civilian population of Kuwait and the damages inflicted on the general infrastructures in Kuwait and guide Kuwait in drawing

up the requirements for the reconstruction of the country. In view of the fact that this request had direct bearing on Security Council resolution 674 (1990)of 29 October 1990, the Secretary-General requested the guidance of the members of the Council.

In a letter dated 6 March 1991,[46] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that I have brought your letter dated 1 March 1991[44] and its enclosure to the attention of the Council members. They have considered the matter, and they would welcome your responding positively to the request contained in the letter dated 27 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations[45] to send a mission to Kuwait, recognizing the importance of taking all actions possible to facilitate Kuwait's reconstruction and re-integration into the international economic system."

In a letter dated 19 March 1991,[47] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "With reference to Security Council resolution 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991 which demands, *inter alia*, that Iraq 'immediately begin to return all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, the return to be completed in the shortest possible period', and with reference to the identical letters dated 5 March 1991 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed respectively to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council[48] requesting to be informed of the procedure for carrying out the hand-over, I should like to inform you that the members of the Security Council are of the view that the modalities for return of property from Iraq should be arranged through your office in consultation with the parties.
>
> "This procedure also has the agreement of Iraq and Kuwait."

In a letter dated 21 March 1991,[49] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "By resolution 669 (1990), adopted by the Security Council at its 2942nd meeting, on 24 September 1990, the Council, recalling its resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, entrusted the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations and making recommendations to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action.
>
> "By a letter dated 18 March 1991,[50] the Chairman of the Committee transmitted the recommendations of the Committee with regard to the Syrian Arab Republic and Djibouti.
>
> "At consultations of the whole of the Council, held on 21 March 1991, it was decided to inform you of the above-mentioned recommendations of the Committee pursuant to resolution 669 (1990) in connection with requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter and to request you to implement the actions contained in the recommendations."

In a note dated 22 March 1991,[51] the Secretary-General circulated for the attention of all States the letter of the same date he had received from the President of the Security Council,[52] the text of which read as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council, in consultations of the whole held on 22 March 1991, took note of the following decision of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, adopted at its 36th meeting, on 22 March 1991, with regard to the determination of humanitarian needs in Iraq:
>
> '1. The Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait has carefully considered Under-Secretary-General Ahtisaari's report of 20 March 1991 on his recent visit to Iraq,[53] as well as the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross of 19 March 1991[54] summarizing the conclusions of its own delegation in Iraq.
>
> '2. Under paragraph 5 of resolution 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990, the Committee has the power to determine, after receiving all relevant reports and information, that circumstances have arisen in which there is an urgent humanitarian need to supply foodstuffs to Iraq in order to relieve human suffering; and in that event the Committee will report promptly to the Council its decision as to how such needs will be met.
>
> '3. In the light of the new information available to it, the Committee has decided to make, with immediate effect, a general determination that humanitarian circumstances apply with respect to the entire civilian population of Iraq in all parts of Iraq's national territory. The Committee has also concluded that civilian and humanitarian imports to Iraq as identified in Mr. Ahtisaari's report are integrally related to the supply of foodstuffs and supplies intended strictly for medical purposes (which are exempt from sanctions under the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990) and that such imports should also be allowed with immediate effect.
>
> '4. The Committee decides upon a simple notification procedure for foodstuffs supplied to Iraq and a no-objection procedure for those civilian and humanitarian imports (other than supplies intended strictly for medical purposes) described in paragraph 3.

'5. Subject to prior notification to the Committee of the flight and its contents, the Committee hereby gives general approval under paragraph 4 (*b*) of resolution 670 (1990) of 25 September 1990 for all flights which carry only foodstuffs or supplies intended strictly for medical purposes. This procedure applies equally to the civilian and humanitarian imports referred to in paragraph 3, the supply of which is subject to the no-objection procedure laid down in paragraph 4.

'6. It notes with satisfaction that the Government of Iraq has assured Mr. Ahtisaari's mission that it would accept a system of monitoring of imports and their utilization. The Secretary-General is requested, in consultation with the Government of Iraq and the International Committee of the Red Cross, to arrange for such a system of on-the-spot monitoring to proceed in conjunction with the despatch of United Nations personnel to Iraq to supervise the effective utilization, for the benefit of the civilian population in all areas, of all imports to be established under the responsibility of the United Nations.'

"I have the honour to request that you bring the above-mentioned decision to the attention of all States."

In a letter dated 26 March 1991,[55] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to the letter of 19 March 1991 from the President of the Security Council[47] and informed the President that he had, on 26 March 1991, designated Mr. Richard Foran, Assistant Secretary-General, Office of General Services, Department of Administration and Management, as the official responsible for coordinating the return of property from Iraq to Kuwait.

At its 2981st meeting, on 3 April 1991, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

Resolution 687 (1991)
of 3 April 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990, 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990, 665 (1990) of 25 August 1990, 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990, 667 (1990) of 16 September 1990, 669 (1990) of 24 September 1990, 670 (1990) of 25 September 1990, 674 (1990) of 29 October 1990, 677 (1990) of 28 November 1990, 678 (1990) of 29 November 1990 and 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991,

Welcoming the restoration to Kuwait of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and the return of its legitimate Government,

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq, and noting the intention expressed by the Member States cooperating with Kuwait under paragraph 2 of resolution 678 (1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end as soon as possible consistent with paragraph 8 of resolution 686 (1991),

Reaffirming the need to be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions in the light of its unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait,

Taking note of the letter dated 27 February 1991 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council[41] and of his letters of the same date addressed to the President of the Council and to the Secretary-General,[40] and those letters dated 3 March[56] and 5 March[57] he addressed to them, pursuant to resolution 686 (1991),

Noting that Iraq and Kuwait, as independent sovereign States, signed at Baghdad on 4 October 1963 "Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the restoration of friendly relations, recognition and related matters",[58] thereby formally recognizing the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait and the allocation of islands, which Agreed Minutes were registered with the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and in which Iraq recognized the independence and complete sovereignty of the State of Kuwait with its boundaries as specified in the letter of the Prime Minister of Iraq dated 21 July 1932 and as accepted by the ruler of Kuwait in his letter dated 10 August 1932,

Conscious of the need for demarcation of the said boundary,

Conscious also of the statements by Iraq threatening to use weapons in violation of its obligations under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[59] and of its prior use of chemical weapons, and affirming that grave consequences would follow any further use by Iraq of such weapons,

Recalling that Iraq has subscribed to the Final Declaration adopted by all States participating in the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989,[60] establishing the objective of universal elimination of chemical and biological weapons,

Recalling also that Iraq has signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 10 April 1972,[61]

Noting the importance of Iraq ratifying the Convention,

Noting also the importance of all States adhering to the Convention and encouraging its forthcoming review conference to reinforce the authority, efficiency and universal scope of the Convention,

Stressing the importance of an early conclusion by the Conference on Disarmament of its work on a convention on the universal prohibition of chemical weapons and of universal adherence thereto,

Aware of the use by Iraq of ballistic missiles in unprovoked attacks and therefore of the need to take specific measures in regard to such missiles located in Iraq,

Concerned by the reports in the hands of Member States that Iraq has attempted to acquire materials for a nuclear-weapons programme contrary to its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968,[62]

Recalling the objective of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Conscious of the threat that all weapons of mass destruction pose to peace and security in the area and of the need to work towards the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of such weapons,

Conscious also of the objective of achieving balanced and comprehensive control of armaments in the region,

Conscious further of the importance of achieving the objectives noted above using all available means, including a dialogue among the States of the region,

Noting that resolution 686 (1991) marked the lifting of the measures imposed by resolution 661 (1990) in so far as they applied to Kuwait,

Noting also that despite the progress being made in fulfilling the obligations of resolution 686 (1991), many Kuwaiti and third-State nationals are still not accounted for and property remains unreturned,

Recalling the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages,[63] opened for signature in New York on 18 December 1979, which categorizes all acts of taking hostages as manifestations of international terrorism,

Deploring threats made by Iraq during the recent conflict to make use of terrorism against targets outside Iraq and the taking of hostages by Iraq,

Taking note with grave concern of the reports transmitted by the Secretary-General on 20 March [53] and 28 March 1991,[64] and conscious of the necessity to meet urgently the humanitarian needs in Kuwait and Iraq,

Bearing in mind its objective of restoring international peace and security in the area as set out in its recent resolutions,

Conscious of the need to take the following measures acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Affirms* all thirteen resolutions noted above, except as expressly changed below to achieve the goals of the present resolution, including a formal cease-fire;

A

2. *Demands* that Iraq and Kuwait respect the inviolability of the international boundary and the allocation of islands set out in the "Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the restoration of friendly relations, recognition and related matters",[58] signed by them in the exercise of their sovereignty at Baghdad on 4 October 1963 and registered with the United Nations;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to lend his assistance to make arrangements with Iraq and Kuwait to demarcate the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, drawing on appropriate material including the maps transmitted with the letter dated 28 March 1991 addressed to him by the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations,[65] and to report back to the Council within one month;

4. *Decides* to guarantee the inviolability of the above-mentioned international boundary and to take, as appropriate, all necessary measures to that end in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

B

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with Iraq and Kuwait, to submit within three days to the Council for its approval a plan for the immediate deployment of a United Nations observer unit to monitor the Khawr 'Abd Allah and a demilitarized zone, which is hereby established, extending ten kilometres into Iraq and five kilometres into Kuwait from the boundary referred to in the "Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the restoration of friendly relations, recognition and related matters"; to deter violations of the boundary through its presence in and surveillance of the demilitarized zone and to observe any hostile or potentially hostile action mounted from the territory of one State against the other; and also requests the Secretary-General to report regularly to the Council on the operations of the unit and to do so immediately if there are serious violations of the zone or potential threats to peace;

6. *Notes* that as soon as the Secretary-General notifies the Council of the completion of the deployment of the United Nations observer unit, the conditions will be established for the Member States cooperating with Kuwait in accordance with resolution 678 (1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end consistent with resolution 686 (1991);

C

7. *Invites* Iraq to reaffirm unconditionally its obligations under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[59] and to ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 10 April 1972;[61]

8. *Decides* that Iraq shall unconditionally accept the destruction, removal, or rendering harmless, under international supervision, of:

(*a*) All chemical and biological weapons and all stocks of agents and all related subsystems and components and all research, development, support and manufacturing facilities related thereto;

(*b*) All ballistic missiles with a range greater than one hundred and fifty kilometres, and related major parts and repair and production facilities;

9. *Decides also*, for the implementation of paragraph 8, the following:

(*a*) Iraq shall submit to the Secretary-General, within fifteen days of the adoption of the present resolution, a declaration on the locations, amounts and types of all items specified in paragraph 8 and agree to urgent, on-site inspection as specified below;

(*b*) The Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate Governments and, where appropriate, with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, within forty-five days of the adoption of the present resolution shall develop and submit to the Council for approval a plan calling for the completion of the following acts within forty-five days of such approval:

(i) The forming of a special commission which shall carry out immediate on-site inspection of Iraq's biological, chemical and missile capabilities, based on Iraq's declarations and the designation of any additional locations by the special commission itself;

(ii) The yielding by Iraq of possession to the Special Commission for destruction, removal or rendering harmless, taking into account the requirements of public safety, of all items specified under paragraph 8 (*a*), including items at the additional locations designated by the Special Commission under paragraph (i) and the destruction by Iraq, under the supervision of the Special Commission, of all its missile capabilities, including launchers, as specified under paragraph 8 (*b*);

(iii) The provision by the Special Commission to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of the assistance and cooperation required in paragraphs 12 and 13;

10. *Decides further* that Iraq shall unconditionally undertake not to use, develop, construct or acquire any of the items specified in paragraphs 8 and 9, and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Commission, to develop a plan for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with the present paragraph, to be submitted to the Council for approval within one hundred and twenty days of the passage of the present resolution;

11. *Invites* Iraq to reaffirm unconditionally its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of 1 July 1968;[62]

12. *Decides* that Iraq shall unconditionally agree not to acquire or develop nuclear weapons or nuclear-weapon-usable material or any subsystems or components or any research, development, support or manufacturing facilities related to the above; to submit to the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency within fifteen days of the adoption of the present resolution a declaration of the locations, amounts and types of all items specified above; to place all of its nuclear-weapon-usable materials under the exclusive control, for custody and removal, of the Agency, with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission as provided for in the plan of the Secretary-General discussed in paragraph 9 (*b*); to accept, in accordance with the arrangements provided for in paragraph 13, urgent on-site inspection and the destruction, removal or rendering harmless as appropriate of all items specified above; and to accept the plan discussed in paragraph 13 for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of its compliance with these undertakings;

13. *Requests* the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, through the Secretary-General and with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission as provided for in the plan of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 9 (*b*), to carry out immediate on-site inspection of Iraq's nuclear capabilities based on Iraq's declarations and the designation of any additional locations by the Special Commission; to develop a plan for submission to the Council within forty-five days calling for the destruction, removal or rendering harmless as appropriate of all items listed in paragraph 12; to carry out the plan within forty-five days following approval by the Council and to develop a plan, taking into account the rights and obligations of Iraq under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12, including an inventory of all nuclear material in Iraq subject to the Agency's verification and inspections to confirm that

Agency safeguards cover all relevant nuclear activities in Iraq, to be submitted to the Council for approval within one hundred and twenty days of the adoption of the present resolution;

14. *Notes* that the actions to be taken by Iraq in paragraphs 8 to 13 represent steps towards the goal of establishing in the Middle East a zone free from weapons of mass destruction and all missiles for their delivery and the objective of a global ban on chemical weapons;

D

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the steps taken to facilitate the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, including a list of any property that Kuwait claims has not been returned or which has not been returned intact;

E

16. *Reaffirms* that Iraq, without prejudice to its debts and obligations arising prior to 2 August 1990, which will be addressed through the normal mechanisms, is liable under international law for any direct loss, damage - including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources - or injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations as a result of its unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait;

17. *Decides* that all Iraqi statements made since 2 August 1990 repudiating its foreign debt are null and void, and demands that Iraq adhere scrupulously to all of its obligations concerning servicing and repayment of its foreign debt;

18. *Decides also* to create a fund to pay compensation for claims that fall within paragraph 16 and to establish a commission that will administer the fund;

19. *Directs* the Secretary-General to develop and present to the Council for decision, no later than thirty days following the adoption of the present resolution, recommendations for the Fund to be established in accordance with paragraph 18 and for a programme to implement the decisions in paragraphs 16 to 18, including the following: administration of the Fund; mechanisms for determining the appropriate level of Iraq's contribution to the Fund, based on a percentage of the value of its exports of petroleum and petroleum products, not to exceed a figure to be suggested to the Council by the Secretary-General, taking into account the requirements of the people of Iraq, Iraq's payment capacity as assessed in conjunction with the international financial institutions taking into consideration external debt service, and the needs of the Iraqi economy; arrangements for ensuring that payments are made to the Fund; the process by which funds will be allocated and claims paid; appropriate procedures for evaluating losses, listing claims and verifying their validity, and resolving disputed claims in respect of Iraq's liability as specified in paragraph 16; and the composition of the Commission designated above;

F

20. *Decides*, effective immediately, that the prohibitions against the sale or supply to Iraq of commodities or products other than medicine and health supplies, and prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto contained in resolution 661 (1990), shall not apply to foodstuffs notified to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait or, with the approval of that Committee, under the simplified and accelerated "no-objection" procedure, to materials and supplies for essential civilian needs as identified in the report to the Secretary-General dated 20 March 1991,[53] and in any further findings of humanitarian need by the Committee;

21. *Decides* to review the provisions of paragraph 20 every sixty days in the light of the policies and practices of the Government of Iraq, including the implementation of all relevant resolutions of the Council, for the purpose of determining whether to reduce or lift the prohibitions referred to therein;

22. *Decides also* that upon the approval by the Council of the programme called for in paragraph 19 and upon Council agreement that Iraq has completed all actions contemplated in paragraphs 8 to 13, the prohibitions against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq and the prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto contained in resolution 661 (1990) shall have no further force or effect;

23. *Decides further* that, pending action by the Council under paragraph 22, the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait shall be empowered to approve, when required to assure adequate financial resources on the part of Iraq to carry out the activities under paragraph 20, exceptions to the prohibition against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq;

24. *Decides* that, in accordance with resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent related resolutions and until it takes a further decision, all States shall continue to prevent the sale or supply to Iraq, or the promotion or facilitation of such sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of:

(*a*) Arms and related *matériel* of all types, specifically including the sale or transfer through other means of all forms of conventional military equipment, including for paramilitary forces, and spare parts and components and their means of production for such equipment;

(*b*) Items specified and defined in paragraphs 8 and 12 not otherwise covered above;

(*c*) Technology under licensing or other transfer arrangements used in the production, utilization or stockpiling of items specified in paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*);

(*d*) Personnel or materials for training or technical support services relating to the design, development, manufacture, use, maintenance or support of items specified in paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*);

25. *Calls upon* all States and international organizations to act strictly in accordance with paragraph 24, notwithstanding the existence of any contracts, agreements, licences or any other arrangements;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with appropriate Governments, to develop within sixty days, for the approval of the Council, guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27, and to make them available to all States and to establish a procedure for updating these guidelines periodically;

27. *Calls upon* all States to maintain such national controls and procedures and to take such other actions consistent with the guidelines to be established by the Council under paragraph 26 as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the terms of paragraph 24, and calls upon international organizations to take all appropriate steps to assist in ensuring such full compliance;

28. *Agrees* to review its decisions in paragraphs 22 to 25, except for the items specified and defined in paragraphs 8 and 12, on a regular basis and in any case one hundred and twenty days following the adoption of the present resolution, taking into account Iraq's compliance with the resolution and general progress towards the control of armaments in the region;

29. *Decides* that all States, including Iraq, shall take the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the Government of Iraq, or of any person or body in Iraq, or of any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or body, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was affected by reason of the measures taken by the Council in resolution 661 (1990) and related resolutions;

G

30. *Decides* that, in furtherance of its commitment to facilitate the repatriation of all Kuwaiti and third-State nationals, Iraq shall extend all necessary cooperation to the International Committee of the Red Cross by providing lists of such persons, facilitating the access of the International Committee to all such persons wherever located or detained and facilitating the search by the International Committee for those Kuwaiti and third-State nationals still unaccounted for;

31. *Invites* the International Committee of the Red Cross to keep the Secretary-General apprised, as appropriate, of all activities undertaken in connection with facilitating the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-State nationals or their remains present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990;

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32. *Requires* Iraq to inform the Council that it will not commit or support any act of international terrorism or allow any organization directed towards commission of such acts to operate within its territory and to condemn unequivocally and renounce all acts, methods and practices of terrorism;

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33. *Declares* that, upon official notification by Iraq to the Secretary-General and to the Security Council of its acceptance of the above provisions, a formal cease-fire is effective between Iraq and Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait in accordance with resolution 678 (1990);

34. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to take such further steps as may be required for the implementation of the present resolution and to secure peace and security in the region.

Adopted at the 2981st meeting by 12 votes to 1 (Cuba) with 2 abstentions (Ecuador, Yemen).

Decision

At its 2983rd meeting, on 9 April 1991, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait: report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) (S/22454 and Add.1-3)".[7]

Resolution 689 (1991)
of 9 April 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 5 and 9 April 1991 on the implementation of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991);[66]

2. *Notes* that the decision to set up an observer unit was taken in paragraph 5 of resolution 687 (1991) and that the unit can be terminated only by a further decision of the Council; the Council shall therefore review the question of its termination or continuation every six months;

3. *Decides* that the modalities for the initial six-month period of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission shall be in accordance with the above-mentioned report and shall also be reviewed every six months.

Adopted unanimously at the 2983rd meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 9 April 1991[67] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to his report of 5 and 9 April 1991[66] concerning proposed arrangements for the establishment of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission, which had been approved by the Council by its resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991. In paragraph 4 (*a*) of that report, he had stated that the command of the Mission would be exercised by a Chief Military Observer appointed by the Secretary-General with the consent of the Council. The Secretary-General informed the President of his intention, with the consent of the Council, to appoint Major-General Günther Greindl (Austria) as Chief Military Observer.

By a letter dated 10 April 1991,[68] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 April 1991[67] concerning your proposal to appoint Major-General Günther Greindl (Austria) as Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter on 10 April 1991 and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 11 April 1991,[69] the President of the Council informed the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations as follows:

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated 6 April 1991[70].

"You thereby transmit to me the letter addressed to me by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, the penultimate paragraph of which contains official notification of the acceptance, irrevocable and without qualifying conditions, by Iraq of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, in accordance with paragraph 33 of that resolution.

"You have subsequently confirmed to me on behalf of your Government, during our meeting on 8 April 1991, that the above-mentioned letter constitutes Iraq's irrevocable and unqualified acceptance of resolution 687 (1991) in accordance with paragraph 33 of that resolution. You have also transmitted to me, by your letter of 10 April 1991,[71] the acceptance by Iraq's National Assembly on 6 April 1991 of the aforesaid resolution and confirmed to me, in the name of your Government, that the Revolutionary Command Council has used its constitutional powers to make this decision legally binding in the Republic of Iraq.

"The members of the Security Council have, accordingly, asked me to note that the conditions established in paragraph 33 of resolution 687 (1991) have been met and that the formal cease-fire referred to in that paragraph is therefore effective.

"The members of the Council welcome this development as a positive step towards the full implementation of resolution 687 (1991)."

In a letter dated 11 April 1991[72] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, in which the Council had decided to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission. He stated that he intended to proceed without delay with the deployment of the Mission. Having consulted the parties, the Secretary-General proposed that the Mission be composed of contingents from the following Member States, all of whom had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. He stated that the Government of Switzerland had also informed him of its readiness to contribute to the Mission.

In a letter dated 12 April 1991,[73] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 April 1991[72] concerning the proposed composition of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter on 12 April 1991 and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter."

On 18 April 1991 the Secretary-General submitted his report on the implementation of paragraph 9 (*b*) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991),[74] in which the Council had decided that the Secretary-General should submit to it, for approval, a plan calling, *inter alia*, for the forming of a special commission to carry out the tasks enumerated in paragraphs 9 (*b*) (i-iii), 10 and 13. The report of the Secretary-General contained his proposal, subject to the approval of the Council, for setting up of a special commission and for making all necessary arrangements for the commission to begin implementation of its tasks.

In a letter dated 19 April 1991,[75] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your report of 18 April 1991 on the implementation of paragraph 9 (*b*) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)[74] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree to the proposals contained in the report."

At its 2985th meeting, on 29 April 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait: statement by the President of the Security Council concerning the States which have invoked Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations".

At the same meeting following consultations among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[76]

"The members of the Security Council have considered the memorandum dated 22 March 1991[77] which was addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of twenty-one States which have invoked Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations owing to the special economic problems arising from the implementation of the sanctions imposed against Iraq and Kuwait under Council resolution 661 (1990).

"The members of the Council have taken note of the Secretary-General's oral report to them on 11 April 1991, in which he supported the appeal launched by the twenty-one States that have invoked Article 50. The Secretary-General further informed the Council on 26 April 1991 of the conclusions reached by the Administrative Committee on Coordination at the session it has just held in Paris, where its members agreed to pursue vigorously their efforts to respond effectively to the needs of countries most affected by the implementation of resolution 661 (1990). The Secretary-General will coordinate through the Committee, within the framework of this assistance, the activities of organizations of the United Nations system.

"The members of the Council have taken note of the replies from a number of States (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Luxembourg on behalf of the European Community and its twelve member States, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) which have furnished specific information on the assistance they have provided to various affected countries; they have also taken note of the replies from officials of international financial institutions, such as those received from the President of the World Bank and the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. They invite other Member States and international financial institutions and organizations to inform the Secretary-General as soon as possible of the measures that they have taken on behalf of the States which have invoked Article 50.

"The members of the Council make a solemn appeal to States, international financial institutions and United Nations bodies to respond positively and speedily to the recommendations of the Security Council Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait for assistance to countries which find themselves confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures imposed by resolution 661 (1990) and which have invoked Article 50.

"The members of the Council note that the procedure established under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations remains in effect."

In a letter dated 6 May 1991,[78] the Secretary-General requested the President of the Security Council to draw the attention of the members of the Council to his report of 2 May 1991 regarding paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991),[79] in which the Council had called upon the Secretary-General to lend assistance to make arrangements with Iraq and Kuwait to demarcate the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, drawing on appropriate material including the maps transmitted with the letter dated 28 March 1991 addressed to him by the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations,[65] and to report back to the Council within one month. He stated that his report contained the arrangements which he had made with Iraq and Kuwait on the demarcation of the boundary between the two countries.

In a letter dated 13 May 1991,[80] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 May 1991[78] concerning your report pursuant to paragraph 3 of the Security Council resolution 687 (1991)[79] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They have taken note of your report and support all your efforts in this regard."

In a letter dated 17 May 1991,[81] the Secretary-General referred to his report of 2 May 1991 regarding paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)[79] and informed the President of the Council that the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission had been established and that it was envisaged that the first meeting of the Commission would take place on Thursday, 23 May 1991, at 11 a.m. The three independent experts appointed by the Secretary-General were Mr. Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, as Chairman; Mr. Ian Brook of Swedsurvey, Sweden; and Mr. William Robertson, Chief Executive, Department of Survey and Land Information, New Zealand. The Secretary-General had been informed that Iraq would be represented by Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi and Kuwait by Mr. Tariq A. Razouki.

At its 2987th meeting, on 20 May 1991, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to

participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait: report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) (S/22559)".[7]

Resolution 692 (1991)
of 20 May 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 674 (1990) of 29 October 1990, 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991 and 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 concerning the liability of Iraq, without prejudice to its debts and obligations arising prior to 2 August 1990, for any direct loss, damage, including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources, or injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations as a result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait,

Taking note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 2 May 1991 pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 687 (1991),[82]

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report of 2 May 1991;[82]

2. *Welcomes* the fact that the Secretary-General will now undertake the appropriate consultations requested by paragraph 19 of resolution 687 (1991) so that he will be in a position to recommend to the Council for decision as soon as possible the figure which the level of Iraq's contribution to the United Nations Compensation Fund will not exceed;

3. *Decides* to establish the Fund and the United Nations Compensation Commission referred to in paragraph 18 of resolution 687 (1991) in accordance with section I of the Secretary-General's report, and decides also that the Governing Council of the Commission will be located at the United Nations Office at Geneva and that the Governing Council may decide whether some of the activities of the Commission should be carried out elsewhere;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the actions necessary to implement paragraphs 2 and 3 in consultation with the members of the Governing Council;

5. *Directs* the Governing Council to proceed in an expeditious manner to implement the provisions of section E of resolution 687 (1991), taking into account the recommendations in section II of the Secretary-General's report;

6. *Decides* that the requirement for Iraqi contributions will apply in the manner to be prescribed by the Governing Council with respect to all Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products exported from Iraq after 3 April 1991 as well as such petroleum and petroleum products exported earlier but not delivered or not paid for as a specific result of the prohibitions contained in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990;

7. *Requests* the Governing Council to report as soon as possible on the actions it has taken with regard to the mechanisms for determining the appropriate level of Iraq's contribution to the Fund and the arrangements for ensuring that payments are made to the Fund, so that the Security Council can give its approval in accordance with paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991);

8. *Requests also* that all States and international organizations cooperate with the decisions of the Governing Council taken pursuant to paragraph 5, and further requests that the Governing Council keep the Security Council informed on this matter;

9. *Decides* that, if the Governing Council notifies the Security Council that Iraq has failed to carry out decisions of the Governing Council taken pursuant to paragraph 5, the Security Council intends to retain or to take action to reimpose the prohibition against the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq and financial transactions related thereto;

10. *Decides also* to remain seized of this matter, and requests the Governing Council to submit periodic reports to the Secretary-General and the Security Council.

Adopted at the 2987th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Cuba).

Decision

At its 2994th meeting, on 17 June 1991, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

"Plan for the implementation of relevant parts of section C of the Security Council resolution 687 (1991): report of the Secretary-General (S/22614);[7]

"Note by the Secretary-General (S/22615);[7]

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 26 of the Security Council resolution 687 (1991) (S/22660)".[7]

Resolution 699 (1991)
of 17 June 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991,

Taking note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 17 May 1991 pursuant to paragraph 9 (*b*) of resolution 687 (1991),[83]

Also taking note of the Secretary-General's note of 17 May 1991[84] transmitting to the Council the text of the letter addressed to him by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency under paragraph 13 of the above-mentioned resolution,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Approves* the plan contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 17 May 1991;[83]

2. *Confirms* that the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency have the authority to conduct activities under section C of resolution 687 (1991) for the purpose of the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of the items specified in paragraphs 8 and 12 of that resolution, after the forty-five-day period following the approval of this plan until such activities have been completed;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council progress reports on the implementation of the plan referred to in paragraph 1 every six months after the adoption of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to encourage the maximum assistance, in cash and in kind, from all Member States to ensure that activities under section C of resolution 687 (1991) are undertaken effectively and expeditiously; decides also, however, that the Government of Iraq shall be liable for the full costs of carrying out the tasks authorized by section C; and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council within thirty days for approval recommendations as to the most effective means by which Iraq's obligations in this respect may be fulfilled.

Adopted unanimously at the 2994th meeting.

Resolution 700 (1991)
of 17 June 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 665 (1990) of 25 August 1990, 670 (1990) of 25 September 1990 and 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991,

Taking note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 2 June 1991 pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 687 (1991),[85]

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report of 2 June 1991;[85]

2. *Approves* the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991);[86]

3. *Reiterates* its call upon all States and international organizations to act in a manner consistent with the guidelines;

4. *Requests* all States, in accordance with paragraph 8 of the guidelines, to report to the Secretary-General within forty-five days on the measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991);

5. *Entrusts* the Security Council Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait with the responsibility, under the guidelines, for monitoring the prohibitions against the sale or supply of arms to Iraq and related sanctions established in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991);

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to review the guidelines at the same time as it reviews paragraphs 22 to 25 of resolution 687 (1991) as set out in paragraph 28 thereof.

Adopted unanimously at the 2994th meeting.

Decisions

At its 2995th meeting, on 26 June 1991, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait: letter dated 26 June 1991 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22739)".[7]

At its 2996th meeting, on 28 June 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

"Letter dated 26 June 1991 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22739)";[7]

"Letter dated 28 June 1991 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22743)".[7]

At the same meeting, following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[87]

"The members of the Security Council have learnt with grave concern of an incident which occurred today when the Iraqi military authorities denied a joint International Atomic Energy Agency/Special Commission nuclear

inspection team immediate and unimpeded access to a site designated for inspection by the Special Commission under paragraphs 9 and 13 of Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991. In the course of this incident, the Iraqi military did not comply with a request by the Acting Chief Inspector that there should be no movement or transport of equipment pending inspection. The Iraqi military fired small arms into the air when members of the team were endeavouring to photograph loaded vehicles leaving the site. This incident followed earlier incidents on 23 and 25 June 1991 when the Iraqi military authorities denied the nuclear inspection team access to certain facilities at another designated site.

"On 26 June 1991, the Council held a meeting to consider the incidents of 23 and 25 June, at which time the Permanent Representative of Iraq confirmed that Iraq to the United Nations had accepted resolution 687 (1991) and was doing its best to implement all the requirements and obligations imposed on it by the resolution. He further asserted that Iraq was cooperating with all United Nations missions, including the Special Commission. The President subsequently conveyed the Council's serious concern regarding the incidents to the Government of Iraq.

"The members of the Council strongly deplore the incidents of 23, 25 and 28 June 1991 and in this connection condemn the conduct of the Iraqi authorities. All these incidents constitute flagrant violations of resolution 687 (1991) and of the undertakings contained in the exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq governing the status, privileges and immunities of the Special Commission and of the inspection teams mandated under the Security Council resolution. Furthermore, these incidents demonstrate Iraq's failure to abide by its solemn undertakings to comply with all the provisions of resolution 687 (1991).

"The members of the Council have decided to ask the Secretary-General to send a high-level mission to Baghdad immediately to meet with the highest levels of the Iraqi Government to convey the Council's urgent demand for unequivocal assurances that the Government will take all necessary measures to ensure that no hindrances are placed in the way of the discharge of the Special Commission's mandate and that it will accord full cooperation, including immediate and unimpeded access, to the inspection teams in compliance with Iraq's obligations and commitments *vis-à-vis* the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The members of the Council have also stressed that the Government must furnish the high-level mission with unconditional guarantees for the safety and security of all personnel engaged in the performance of functions in connection with resolution 687 (1991). The mission, composed of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission and the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, will depart New York this evening, 28 June 1991.

"At this time, the members of the Council call upon Iraq to grant the International Atomic Energy Agency/Special Commission nuclear inspection team currently in Iraq immediate and unimpeded access to the objects which the team had endeavoured to inspect on 28 June 1991 and any other site deemed necessary.

"The members of the Council request the high-level mission to report to it at the earliest opportunity, through the Secretary-General, on the results of its meetings with the highest levels of the Iraqi Government and, in particular, on such further undertakings by the Government to ensure compliance at all levels, including local military and civilian authorities, with Iraq's obligations under resolution 687 (1991).

"The members of the Council wish to make it clear that the Security Council remains seized of this matter and that any recurrence of non-compliance would have serious consequences.

"The members of the Council reiterate their views expressed in resolution 687 (1991) of the threat that all weapons of mass destruction pose to peace and security in the Middle East and of the need to work towards the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of such weapons."

Following informal consultations held on 5 August 1991, the President made the following statement to the press which was subsequently circulated in a letter dated 6 August 1991 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General:[88]

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 5 August 1991 pursuant to paragraph 28 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991 and paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991).

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraphs 22 to 25, as referred to in paragraph 28 of resolution 687 (1991); in paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991); and in paragraph 20, as referred to in paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991)."

At its 3004th meeting, on 15 August 1991, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

Resolution 705 (1991)
of 15 August 1991

The Security Council,

Having considered the note of 30 May 1991 which the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 of his report of 2 May 1991[82] and which was also annexed to his letter of 30 May 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council[89],

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his note of 30 May 1991;

2. *Decides* that, in accordance with the suggestion made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 7 of his note, compensation to be paid by Iraq, as arising from section E of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, shall not exceed 30 per cent of the annual value of its exports of petroleum and petroleum products;

3. *Decides also*, in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Secretary-General's note, to review the figure established in paragraph 2 above from time to time in light of data and assumptions contained in the Secretary-General's letter of 30 May 1991[89] and other relevant developments.

Adopted unanimously at the 3004th meeting.

Resolution 706 (1991)
of 15 August 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and in particular resolutions 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991, 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 688 (1991) of 5 April 1991, 692 (1991) of 20 May 1991, 699 (1991) of 17 June 1991 and 705 (1991) of 15 August 1991,

Taking note of the report dated 15 July 1991 of the inter-agency mission headed by the Executive Delegate of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme for Iraq, Kuwait and the Iraq/Turkey and Iraq/Iran border areas,[90]

Concerned by the serious nutritional and health situation of the Iraqi civilian population as described in the report and by the risk of a further deterioration of this situation,

Concerned also that the repatriation or return of all Kuwaitis and third- State nationals or their remains present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990, pursuant to paragraph 2 (*c*) of resolution 686 (1991) and paragraphs 30 and 31 of resolution 687 (1991), has not yet been fully carried out,

Taking note of the conclusions of the above-mentioned report, and in particular of the proposal for oil sales by Iraq to finance the purchase of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs for the purpose of providing humanitarian relief,

Taking note also of the letters dated 14 April, 31 May, 6 June, 9 July and 22 July 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq and the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in regard to the export by Iraq of petroleum and petroleum products,

Convinced of the need to ensure equitable distribution of humanitarian relief assistance to all segments of the Iraqi civilian population through effective monitoring and transparency of the process,

Recalling and reaffirming in this regard its resolution 688 (1991), and in particular the importance which the Council attaches to Iraq's allowing unhindered access by international humanitarian organizations to all those in need of assistance in all parts of Iraq and making available all necessary facilities for their operation, and in this connection stressing the continuing importance of the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and the Government of Iraq signed on 18 April 1991,[91]

Recalling that, pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991), 692 (1991) and 699 (1991), Iraq is required to pay the full costs of the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency in carrying out the tasks authorized by section C of resolution 687 (1991), and that the Secretary-General, in the report of 15 July 1991 that he submitted to the Council pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 699 (1991),[92] expressed the view that the most obvious way of obtaining financial resources from Iraq to meet those costs would be to authorize the sale of some Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products; recalling also that Iraq is required to pay its contributions to the United Nations Compensation Fund and half the costs of the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission; and recalling further that, in its resolutions 686 (1991) and 687 (1991), the Council demanded that Iraq return in the shortest possible time all Kuwaiti property seized by it and requested the Secretary-General to take steps to facilitate this demand,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Authorizes* all States, subject to the decision to be taken by the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 5 and notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 (*a*), 3 (*b*) and 4 of resolution 661 (1990), to permit, for the purposes specified in the present resolution, the import, during a period of six months from the date of adoption of the resolution pursuant to paragraph 5, of a quantity of petroleum and petroleum prod-

ucts originating in Iraq sufficient to produce a sum to be determined by the Council following receipt of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 5, a sum, however, not to exceed 1.6 billion United States dollars, subject to the following conditions:

(*a*) Approval of each purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, following notification to the Committee by the State concerned;

(*b*) Direct payment of the full amount of each purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products by the purchaser in the State concerned into an escrow account to be established by the United Nations and administered by the Secretary-General exclusively to meet the purposes of this resolution;

(*c*) Approval by the Council, following the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 5, of a scheme for the purchase of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), in particular health related materials, all of which to be labelled to the extent possible as being supplied under this scheme, and for all feasible and appropriate United Nations monitoring and supervision for the purpose of assuring their equitable distribution to meet humanitarian needs in all regions of Iraq and to all categories of the Iraqi civilian population, as well as all feasible and appropriate management relevant to this purpose, such a United Nations role to be available if desired for humanitarian assistance from other sources;

(*d*) The total sum of purchases authorized in the present paragraph is to be released by successive decisions of the Committee in three equal portions after the Council has taken the decision provided for in paragraph 5 on the implementation of the present resolution; notwithstanding any other provision of the present paragraph, the Council may review the maximum total sum of purchases on the basis of an ongoing assessment of the needs and requirements;

2. *Decides* that a part of the sum in the account administered by the Secretary-General shall be made available to him to finance the purchase of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), and to cover the cost to the United Nations of its activities under the present resolution and of other necessary humanitarian activities in Iraq;

3. *Decides also* that a part of the sum deposited in the account administered by the Secretary-General shall be used by him for appropriate payments to the United Nations Compensation Fund and to cover the full costs of carrying out the tasks authorized by section C of resolution 687 (1991), the full costs incurred by the United Nations in facilitating the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, and half the costs of the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission;

4. *Decides further* that the percentage of the value of exports of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq authorized under the present resolution to be paid to the Compensation Fund, as called for in paragraph 19 of resolution 687 (1991) and as defined in paragraph 6 of resolution 692 (1991), shall be the same as the percentage decided by the Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 705 (1991) for payments to the Fund, until such time as the Governing Council of the Fund decides otherwise;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, within twenty days of the date of adoption of the present resolution, a report suggesting decisions to be taken on measures to implement paragraphs 1 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), on estimates of the humanitarian requirements of Iraq set out in paragraph 2 and on the amount of Iraq's financial obligations set out in paragraph 3 up to the end of the period of the authorization in paragraph 1, as well as on the method for taking the necessary legal measures to ensure that the purposes of the present resolution are carried out and the method for taking account of the costs of transportation of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to submit to the Council within twenty days of the date of adoption of the present resolution a report on activities undertaken in accordance with paragraph 31 of resolution 687 (1991) in connection with facilitating the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-State nationals or their remains present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Iraq to provide to the Secretary-General and appropriate international organizations on the first day of the month immediately following the adoption of the present resolution and on the first day of each month thereafter until further notice, a detailed statement of the gold and foreign currency reserves it holds, whether in Iraq or elsewhere;

8. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate fully in the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3004th meeting by 13 votes to 1 (Cuba) with 1 abstention (Yemen).

Resolution 707 (1991)
of 15 August 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and its other resolutions on this matter,

Recalling also the letter of 11 April 1991 from the President of the Security Council to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations,[69] in which he noted that on the basis of Iraq's written agreement[70] to implement fully resolution 687 (1991), the preconditions for a cease-fire established in paragraph 33 of that resolution had been met,

Taking note with grave concern of the letters dated 26 and 28 June and 4 July 1991 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, conveying information received from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission[93] and from the high-level mission to Iraq[94] which establishes Iraq's failure to comply with its obligations under resolution 687 (1991),

Recalling further the statement issued by the President of the Security Council on 28 June 1991[87] requesting that a high-level mission consisting of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs be dispatched to meet with officials at the highest levels of the Government of Iraq at the earliest opportunity to obtain written assurance that Iraq will fully and immediately cooperate in the inspection of the locations identified by the Special Commission and present for immediate inspection any of those items that may have been transported from those locations,

Having taken note with dismay of the report of the high-level mission to the Secretary-General on the results of its meetings with the highest levels of the Iraqi Government,[95]

Gravely concerned by the information provided to the Council by the the International Atomic Energy Agency on 15[96] and 25 July 1991[97] regarding the actions of the Government of Iraq in flagrant violation of resolution 687 (1991),

Gravely concerned also by the letter of 7 July 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and subsequent statements and findings that Iraq's notifications of 18 and 28 April were incomplete and that certain related activities had been concealed, facts both of which constitute material breaches of its obligations under resolution 687 (1991),

Noting, having been informed by the letters dated 26 and 28 June and 4 July 1991 from the Secretary-General, that Iraq has not fully complied with all of its undertakings relating to the privileges, immunities and facilities to be accorded to the Special Commission and the Agency inspection teams mandated under resolution 687 (1991),

Affirming that in order for the Special Commission to carry out its mandate under paragraphs 9 (*b*) (i-iii) of resolution 687 (1991) to inspect Iraq's chemical and biological weapons and ballistic missile capabilities and to take possession of the elements referred to in that resolution for destruction, removal or rendering harmless, full disclosure on the part of Iraq as required in paragraph 9 (*a*) of resolution 687 (1991) is essential,

Affirming also that in order for the International Atomic Energy Agency, with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission, to determine what nuclear-weapon-usable material or any subsystems or components or any research, development, support or manufacturing facilities related to them need, in accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 687 (1991), to be destroyed, removed or rendered harmless, Iraq is required to make a declaration of all its nuclear programmes, including any which it claims are for purposes not related to nuclear-weapon-usable material,

Affirming further that the aforementioned failures of Iraq to act in strict conformity with its obligations under resolution 687 (1991) constitute a material breach of its acceptance of the relevant provisions of that resolution which established a cease-fire and provided the conditions essential to the restoration of peace and security in the region,

Affirming, moreover, that Iraq's failure to comply with the safeguards agreement it concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency pursuant to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968,[62] as established by the Board of Governors of the Agency in its resolution of 18 July 1991,[98] constitutes a breach of its international obligations,

Determined to ensure full compliance with resolution 687 (1991), and in particular its section C,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* Iraq's serious violation of a number of its obligations under section C of resolution 687 (1991) and of its undertakings to cooperate with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency, which constitutes a material breach of the relevant provisions of that resolution which established a cease-fire and provided the conditions essential to the restoration of peace and security in the region;

2. *Also condemns* non-compliance by the Government of Iraq with its obligations under its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency, as established by the Board of Governors of the Agency in its resolution of 18 July 1991,[98] which constitutes a violation of its commitments as a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968;[62]

3. *Demands* that Iraq:

(*a*) Provide without further delay full, final and complete disclosure, as required by resolution 687 (1991), of all aspects of its programmes to develop weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles with a range greater than one hundred and fifty kilometres and of all holdings of such weapons, their components and production facilities and locations, as well as all other nuclear programmes, including any which it claims are for purposes not related to nuclear-weapon-usable material;

(*b*) Allow the Special Commission, the International Atomic Energy Agency and their inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect;

(*c*) Cease immediately any attempt to conceal, move or destroy any material or equipment relating to its nuclear, chemical or biological weapons or ballistic missile programmes, or material or equipment relating to its other nuclear activities, without notification to and prior consent of the Special Commission;

(*d*) Make available immediately to the Special Commission, the Agency and their inspection teams any items to which they were previously denied access;

(*e*) Allow the Special Commission, the Agency and their inspection teams to conduct both fixed-wing and helicopter flights throughout Iraq for all relevant purposes, including inspection, surveillance, aerial surveys, transportation and logistics, without interference of any kind and upon such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Special Commission, and to make full use of their own aircraft and such airfields in Iraq as they may determine are most appropriate for the work of the Commission;

(*f*) Halt all nuclear activities of any kind, except for use of isotopes for medical, agricultural or industrial purposes, until the Council determines that Iraq is in full compliance with the present resolution and with paragraphs 12 and 13 of resolution 687 (1991) and the Agency determines that Iraq is in full compliance with its safeguards agreement with the Agency;

(*g*) Ensure the complete enjoyment, in accordance with its previous undertakings, of the privileges, immunities and facilities accorded to the representatives of the Special Commission and the Agency and guarantee their complete safety and freedom of movement;

(*h*) Immediately provide or facilitate the provision of any transportation and medical or logistical support requested by the Special Commission, the Agency and their inspection teams;

(*i*) Respond fully, completely and promptly to any questions or requests from the Special Commission, the Agency and their inspection teams;

4. *Determines* that Iraq retains no ownership interest in items to be destroyed, removed or rendered harmless pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 687 (1991);

5. *Requires* the Government of Iraq forthwith to comply fully and without delay with all its international obligations, including those set out in the present resolution, in resolution 687 (1991), in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and in its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3004th meeting.

Decision

At its 3008th meeting, on 19 September 1991, the Council invited the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait: report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 706 (1991) (S/23006 and Corr.2)".[22]

Resolution 712 (1991)
of 19 September 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, and in particular resolutions 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991, 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 688 (1991) of 5 April 1991, 692 (1991) of 20 May 1991, 699 (1991) of 17 June 1991, and 705 (1991) and 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991,

Expressing its appreciation for the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 4 September 1991 pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 706 (1991),[99]

Reaffirming its concern about the nutritional and health situation of the Iraqi civilian population and the risk of a further deterioration of this situation, and underlining the need in this context for fully up-to-date assessments of the situation in all parts of Iraq as a basis for the equitable distribution of humanitarian relief to all segments of the Iraqi civilian population,

Recalling that the activities to be carried out by or on behalf of the Secretary-General to meet the purposes referred to in resolution 706 (1991) and the present resolution enjoy the privileges and immunities of the United Nations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Confirms* the figure mentioned in paragraph 1 of resolution 706 (1991) as the sum authorized for the purpose of that paragraph, and reaffirms its intention to review this sum on the basis of its ongoing assessment of the needs and requirements, in accordance with paragraph 1 (*d*) of that resolution;

2. *Invites* the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait to authorize immediately, pursuant to paragraph 1 (*d*) of resolution 706 (1991), the release by the Secretary-General from the escrow account of the first one-third portion of the

sum referred to in paragraph 1 above, such release to take place as required subject to the availability of funds in the account and, in the case of payments to finance the purchase of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs that have been notified or approved in accordance with existing procedures, subject to compliance with the procedures laid down in the report of the Secretary-General[99] as approved in paragraph 3 below;

3. *Approves* the recommendations contained in paragraphs 57 (*d*) and 58 of the Secretary-General's report;

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and the Committee to cooperate, in close consultation with the Government of Iraq, on a continuing basis to ensure the most effective implementation of the scheme approved in the present resolution;

5. *Decides* that petroleum and petroleum products subject to resolution 706 (1991) shall, while under Iraqi title, be immune from legal proceedings and not be subject to any form of attachment, garnishment or execution, and that all States shall take any steps that may be necessary under their respective domestic legal systems to assure this protection and to ensure that the proceeds of sale are not diverted from the purposes laid down in resolution 706 (1991);

6. *Reaffirms* that the escrow account to be established by the United Nations and administered by the Secretary-General to meet the purposes of resolution 706 (1991) and the present resolution, like the United Nations Compensation Fund established by resolution 692 (1991), enjoys the privileges and immunities of the United Nations;

7. *Reaffirms also* that the inspectors and other experts on mission for the United Nations, appointed for the purpose of the present resolution, enjoy privileges and immunities in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[100] and demands that Iraq allow them full freedom of movement and all necessary facilities;

8. *Confirms* that funds contributed from other sources may, if desired, in accordance with paragraph 1 (*c*) of resolution 706 (1991), be deposited into the escrow account as a sub-account and be immediately available to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991) without any of the obligatory deductions and administrative costs specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 706 (1991);

9. *Urges* that any provision to Iraq of foodstuffs, medicines or other items of a humanitarian character, in addition to those purchased with the funds referred to in paragraph 1 above, be undertaken through arrangements that assure their equitable distribution to meet humanitarian needs;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the actions necessary to implement the above decisions, and authorizes him to enter into any arrangements or agreements necessary to accomplish this;

11. *Calls upon* States to cooperate fully in the implementation of resolution 706 (1991) and the present resolution, in particular with respect to any measures regarding the import of petroleum and petroleum products and the export of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), and also with respect to the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its personnel implementing the present resolution, and to ensure that there are no diversions from the purposes laid down in these resolutions;

12. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3008th meeting by 13 votes to 1 (Cuba) with 1 abstention (Yemen).

Decisions

In a letter dated 25 September 1991,[101] the President of the Security Council informed the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations as follows:

"I have transmitted to the Security Council your letter of 24 September 1991.[102]

"The Council notes the terms of this letter concerning the implementation of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and other relevant resolutions and considers that they constitute acceptance by Iraq without reservation of resolution 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and that the Iraqi Government is thus giving its unconditional consent to the use by the Special Commission of its own aircraft.

"Accordingly, the Special Commission intends to avail itself of this possibility without delay with a view to proceeding with the inspection programme that it has established."

After the consultations held on 2 October 1991, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:[103]

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 2 October 1991 pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regime established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution."

On 2 October 1991, the Secretary-General submitted his report on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission for the period 9 April to 2 October 1991.[104] In his report, the Secretary-General stated that during the previous six months, the Mission had deployed in its area of operation and carried

out its tasks pursuant to the mandate entrusted to it by the Council in paragraph 5 of its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and in accordance with the implementation plan approved by the Council in its resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991. By the latter resolution the Council had decided that, in so far as the decision to set up the observer unit had been taken in paragraph 5 of resolution 687 (1991) and the unit could be terminated only by a further decision of the Council, it would review the question of termination or continuation, as well as the modalities of the Mission, every six months. The purpose of the Secretary-General's report was to provide the Council, prior to its review, with an overview of the first six months of the Mission's activities. As the demilitarized zone established by the Council had been generally respected and the area had been calm during this period, the Secretary-General stated that the Mission had thus served the purpose for which it had been created and recommended that the Security Council maintain it in the area for a further six-month period.

In a letter dated 7 October 1991,[105] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "The members of the Security Council have carried out the review, in informal consultations held on 7 October 1991, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, regarding the question of termination or continuation of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission, as well as of its modalities, in the light of your report.[104]
>
> "I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Council concur with your recommendation, particularly in paragraph 30 of your report."

At its 3012th meeting, on 11 October 1991, the Council invited the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

"Report of the Secretary-General (S/22871/Rev.1);[27]

"Note by the Secretary-General (S/22872/Rev.1 and Corr.1)".[27]

Resolution 715 (1991)
of 11 October 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and its other resolutions on this matter,

Recalling in particular that under resolution 687 (1991) the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency were requested to develop plans for future ongoing monitoring and verification and to submit them to the Security Council for approval,

Taking note of the report[106] and note[107] of the Secretary-General, transmitting the plans submitted by the Secretary-General and the Director General of the Agency,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Approves*, in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and the present resolution, the plans submitted by the Secretary-General[106] and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency;[107]

2. *Decides* that the Special Commission shall carry out the plan submitted by the Secretary-General, as well as continuing to discharge its other responsibilities under resolutions 687 (1991), 699 (1991) of 17 June 1991 and 707 (1991) and performing such other functions as are conferred upon it under the present resolution;

3. *Requests* the Director General of the Agency to carry out, with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission, the plan submitted by him and to continue to discharge his other responsibilities under resolutions 687 (1991), 699 (1991) and 707 (1991);

4. *Decides* that the Special Commission, in the exercise of its responsibilities as a subsidiary organ of the Security Council, shall:

(*a*) Continue to have the responsibility for designating additional locations for inspection and overflights;

(*b*) Continue to render assistance and cooperation to the Director General of the Agency by providing him, by mutual agreement, with the necessary special expertise and logistical, informational and other operational support for the carrying out of the plan submitted by him;

(*c*) Perform such other functions, in cooperation in the nuclear field with the Director General of the Agency, as may be necessary to coordinate activities under the plans approved by the present resolution, including making use of commonly available services and information to the fullest extent possible, in order to achieve maximum efficiency and optimum use of resources;

5. *Demands* that Iraq meet unconditionally all its obligations under the plans approved by the present resolution and cooperate fully with the Special Commission and the Director General of the Agency in carrying out the plans;

6. *Decides* to encourage the maximum assistance, in cash and in kind, from all Member States to support the Special Commission and the Director General of the Agency in carrying out their activities under the plans approved by the present resolution, without prejudice to Iraq's liability for the full costs of such activities;

7. *Requests* the Security Council Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, the Special Commission and the Director General of the Agency to develop in cooperation a mechanism for monitoring any future sales or supplies by other countries to Iraq of items relevant to the implementation of section C of resolution 687 (1991) and other relevant resolutions, including the present resolution and the plans approved hereunder;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Director General of the Agency to submit to the Security Council reports on the implementation of the plans approved by the present resolution, when requested by the Security Council and in any event at least every six months after the adoption of this resolution;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3012th meeting.

Decision

After the consultations held on 20 December 1991, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:[108]

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 6 December 1991 pursuant to paragraph 28 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991 and paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991). After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraphs 22 to 25, as referred to in paragraph 28 of resolution 687 (1991), in paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991), and in paragraph 20, as referred to in paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991).

"However, with a view to alleviating the humanitarian conditions for the civilian population in Iraq and in order to facilitate the utilization of paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), the Security Council Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait is requested to study immediately those materials and supplies for essential civilian and humanitarian needs as identified in the Ahtisaari report[64] with the purpose of drawing up a list of items which may, with the Council's approval, be transferred from the 'no-objection' procedure to a simple notification procedure. Members of the Council may submit proposals of items for this purpose.

"With regard to imports of items subject to prior approval under the 'no-objection' procedure by the Committee (i.e. items other than food and medicine), any member of the Committee putting forward an objection to such an import will offer a specific explanation at a meeting of the Committee.

"The members of the Council are aware of reports received concerning the approximately 2,000 Kuwaitis believed to be still detained in Iraq, access by the International Committee of the Red Cross to all detainees and places of detention, the return of Kuwaiti property, and particularly the return of Kuwaiti military equipment and their bearing upon the present state of Iraqi compliance with resolution 687 (1991).

"In light of the above, the Council will request the Secretary-General to prepare a factual report on Iraq's compliance with all the obligations placed upon it by resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent relevant resolutions. This report will be made available to the Council in good time before it undertakes its next review under paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991).

"In the course of consultations it was noted that resolutions 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 712 (1991) of 19 September 1991 gave to Iraq the possibility for oil sales to finance the purchase of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs for the purpose of providing humanitarian relief. However, this possibility has not yet been used."

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS[109]

Decisions

On 28 March 1991, following consultations of the Security Council, the President issued the following statement on behalf of its members:[110]

"The members of the Security Council have considered the Secretary-General's report on his mission of good offices in Cyprus. They are unanimous in expressing their full support of his current efforts.

"The members of the Council agree with the Secretary-General's assessment of the current situation, including the main issues that remain to be clarified before an outline of an overall settlement can be completed, and encourage him to continue his efforts along the lines he has proposed by making suggestions to facilitate the discussions.

"The members of the Council reaffirm Council resolution 649 (1990) of 12 March 1991 and the mandate for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices as set out in resolution 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975; and recall that resolution 649 (1990) reaffirmed in particular resolution 367 (1975) as well as the Council's support for the high-level agreements of 1977[111] and 1979[112] between the leaders of the two communities. This should continue to serve as the basis for the Secretary-General's effort to arrive at an agreed outline.

"The members of the Council urge all concerned to act in a manner consistent with resolution 649 (1990), to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and to continue the discussions that have taken place over the past few months in order to resolve without delay the outstanding issues.

"The members of the Council welcome the Secretary-General's intention to submit a further report by early July 1991 on his effort to arrive at an agreed outline of an overall settlement. The members of the Council will decide, in the light of the situation at that time, on any further measures for proceeding that may be necessary."

At its 2992nd meeting, on 14 June 1991, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/22665 and Add.1 and 2)".[7]

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Osman Ertug under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 697 (1991)
of 14 June 1991

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 31 May and 3 and 14 June 1991,[113]

Taking note also of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1991,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 December 1991;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1991;

3. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

Adopted unanimously at the 2992th meeting.

Decision

At its 2993rd meeting, also on 14 June 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: the costs and financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus".

Resolution 698 (1991)
of 14 June 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 establishing the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for an initial period of three months,

Recalling its subsequent resolutions extending the mandate of the Force, most recently its resolution 697 (1991) of 14 June 1991,

Also recalling the report of the United Nations Secretariat review team on the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus of 7 December 1990[114] and the recommendations contained therein,

Further recalling its resolution 682 (1990) of 21 December 1990, by which it decided to examine the problem of the costs and financing of the Force in all its aspects, with a view to putting into effect an alternative method of financing simultaneously with the renewal of the mandate on or before 15 June 1991,

Noting with appreciation the recent consultations among Council members on the problem of the costs and financing of the Force in all its aspects, resulting in the report of the Group of Friends of the President of the Security Council of 31 May 1991,

Taking note with concern of the latest report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, of 31 May and 3 and 14 June 1991,[113] which once

again draws attention to the chronic financing problem of the Force,

Reaffirming again the statement of the President of the Security Council of 30 May 1990,[115] in which the members of the Council emphasized that United Nations peace-keeping operations must be launched and maintained on a sound and secure financial basis,

Stressing the importance of an early agreement on a resolution of the Cyprus problem,

1. *Concludes* that a method of financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is needed which will put the Force on a sound and secure financial basis;

2. *Also concludes* that the question of the costs of the Force needs to be studied further, with the aim of both reducing and clearly defining the costs for which the United Nations should be responsible;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to hold consultations with members of the Council, troop-contributing countries and others concerned on the question of costs, taking into account both the report of the United Nations Secretariat review team on the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus of 7 December 1990[114] and the report of the Group of Friends of the President of the Security Council of 31 May 1991, and to report to the Council by 1 October 1991, and undertakes to decide, in the light of this report and by the time of the next extension of the mandate of the Force on or before 15 December 1991, on measures to be taken to put the Force onto a sound and secure financial basis.

Adopted unanimously at the 2993rd meeting.

Decisions

On 28 June 1991, following consultations of the Security Council, the President of the Council issued the following statement on behalf of its members:[116]

"The members of the Security Council have considered the Secretary-General's report on his mission of good offices in Cyprus. They are unanimous in reiterating their full support of his current efforts.

"The members of the Council recall that they had urged all concerned to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to continue the discussions with a view to resolving without delay the outstanding issues. They regret that, despite the Secretary-General's efforts, the necessary progress has not yet been made on these outstanding issues.

"The members of the Council endorse the Secretary-General's view that a high-level international meeting, if properly prepared and of adequate duration, could give his efforts the necessary impetus and achieve an agreed outline of an overall settlement. They agree with the Secretary-General's judgement that before such a meeting could be held, the two sides should be within agreement range on all the issues. They urgently appeal to all concerned to spare no efforts to achieve this goal.

"The members of the Council further endorse the Secretary-General's intention to have his aides meet with all concerned during the months of July and August to try to work out a set of ideas that would bring the two sides within agreement range on each of the eight headings of the outline. The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to pursue these consultations urgently and to assist this process by making suggestions.

"The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to provide a full report to the Council by the end of August on the substance of the ideas that were discussed and the responses of all concerned and to provide his assessment of the situation, particularly with regard to whether the conditions are conducive to a successful outcome of a high-level international meeting."

At its 3013th meeting, on 11 October 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/23121)".[27]

Resolution 716 (1991)
of 11 October 1991

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 October 1991 on his mission of good offices in Cyprus,[117]

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in preparing a set of ideas as the basis for arriving at an agreed overall framework agreement on Cyprus,

Noting with concern the difficulties encountered in completing this work,

Regretting that it was not possible to convene the high-level international meeting foreseen in the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 28 June 1991,[116]

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts during the past few months, and endorses his report and observations;

2. *Reaffirms* its previous resolutions on Cyprus;

3. *Reaffirms also* its position on the Cyprus question, expressed most recently in resolution 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990 and in line with the high-level agreements of 1977[111] and 1979[112] between the parties in Cyprus, that the fundamental principles of a Cyprus settlement are the sovereignty, indepen-

dence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, the exclusion of union in whole or in part with any other country and of any form of partition or secession and the establishment of a new constitutional arrangement for Cyprus that would ensure the well-being and security of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation;

4. *Reaffirms further* that its position on the solution to the Cyprus problem is based on one State of Cyprus comprising two politically equal communities as defined by the Secretary-General in the eleventh paragraph of annex I to his report of 8 March 1990;[118]

5. *Calls upon* the parties to adhere fully to these principles and to negotiate within the framework of them without introducing concepts that are at variance with them;

6. *Reaffirms* that the Secretary-General's mission of good offices is with the two communities whose participation in the process is on an equal footing;

7. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's intention to resume discussions in early November with the two parties in Cyprus and Greece and Turkey to complete the set of ideas on an overall framework agreement;

8. *Considers* that convening a high-level international meeting chaired by the Secretary-General in which the two communities and Greece and Turkey would participate represents an effective mechanism for concluding an overall framework agreement on Cyprus;

9. *Requests* the leaders of the two communities and Greece and Turkey to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his representatives so that the high-level international meeting can be convened before the end of this year;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council in November 1991 whether sufficient progress has been made to convene the high-level international meeting and, should conditions not be ripe, to convey to the Council the set of ideas as they will have evolved by that time with his assessment of the situation.

Adopted unanimously at the 3013th meeting.

Decisions

On 12 December 1991, following consultations of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council to the media, in connection with the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus":[119]

> "In the light of the discussion at the informal consultations of members of the Security Council, it was concluded that the necessary agreement did not currently exist in the Council for a decision to be adopted on a change in the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus. The members of the Council agreed to keep this issue under urgent review."

At its 3022nd meeting, on 12 December 1991, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Canada, Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operations in Cyprus (S/23263 and Add.1)".[27]

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Osman Ertug under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 723 (1991)
of 12 December 1991

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 30 November and 12 December 1991,[120]

Also taking note of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1991,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 June 1992;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1992;

3. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

Adopted unanimously at the 3022nd meeting.

Decisions

At its 3024th meeting, on 23 December 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/23300)".[27]

At the same meeting, the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[121]

"The members of the Security Council have considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 December 1991 on his mission of good offices in Cyprus.[122]

"The members of the Council expressed their deep gratitude to the Secretary-General for his long and tireless efforts in seeking a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus question. They noted with appreciation that thanks to his efforts, progress was made during this year towards achieving an overall framework agreement.

"The members of the Council reaffirmed the Council's position as expressed in its previous resolutions, especially in resolutions 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990 and 716 (1991) of 11 October 1991.

"The members of the Council were unanimous in endorsing the report and observations of the Secretary-General. They fully shared his view that a solution of the Cyprus problem is long overdue. The mere maintenance of the status quo does not constitute a solution. They called on the leaders of the two communities and of Greece and Turkey to devote their full energies to the early achievement of this objective.

"The members of the Council reiterated the Council's position that the convening of a high-level international meeting chaired by the Secretary-General in which the two communities and Greece and Turkey would participate represents an effective mechanism for concluding an overall framework agreement.

"The members of the Council requested the leaders of the two communities and of Greece and Turkey to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in completing on an urgent basis the set of ideas on an overall framework agreement.

"The members of the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council by April 1992 whether sufficient progress has been made to convene the high-level international meeting and, should conditions not be ripe, to convey to the Council the set of ideas as they will have evolved by that time with his assessment of the situation."

LETTER DATED 2 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

LETTER DATED 4 APRIL 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decision

At its 2982nd meeting, on 3 April 1991, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435);[7]

"Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442)".[7]

Resolution 688 (1991)
of 5 April 1991

The Security Council,

Mindful of its duties and its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter,

Gravely concerned by the repression of the Iraqi civilian population in many parts of Iraq, including most recently in Kurdish-populated areas, which led to a massive flow of refugees towards and across international frontiers and to cross-border incursions which threaten international peace and security in the region,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering involved,

Taking note of the letters dated 2 and 4 April 1991, respectively, from the representatives of Turkey and France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,[123]

Taking note also of the letters dated 3 and 4 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[124]

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq and of all States in the region,

Bearing in mind the report transmitted by the Secretary-General on 20 March 1991,[33]

1. *Condemns* the repression of the Iraqi civilian population in many parts of Iraq, including most recently in Kurdish-populated areas, the consequences of which threaten international peace and security in the region;

2. *Demands* that Iraq, as a contribution to removing the threat to international peace and security in the region, immediately end this repression, and in the same context expresses the hope that an open dialogue will take place to ensure that the human and political rights of all Iraqi citizens are respected;

3. *Insists* that Iraq allow immediate access by international humanitarian organizations to all those in need of assistance in all parts of Iraq and make available all necessary facilities for their operations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in Iraq and to report forthwith, if appropriate on the basis of a further mission to the region, on the plight of the Iraqi civilian population, and in particular the Kurdish population, suffering from the repression in all its forms inflicted by the Iraqi authorities;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to use all the resources at his disposal, including those of the relevant United Nations agencies, to address urgently the critical needs of the refugees and displaced Iraqi population;

6. *Appeals* to all Member States and to all humanitarian organizations to contribute to these humanitarian relief efforts;

7. *Demands* that Iraq cooperate with the Secretary-General to these ends;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 2982nd meeting by 10 votes to 3 (Cuba, Yemen, Zimbabwe), with 2 abstentions (China, India).

CENTRAL AMERICA: EFFORTS TOWARDS PEACE[125]

Decisions

In a letter dated 22 April 1991,[126] the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the tour of duty of Brigadier-General Lewis Mackenzie, who had been serving as acting Chief Military Observer since 18 December 1990, would come to an end on 13 May 1991 and that following the usual consultations with the parties concerned, it was his intention to appoint Brigadier-General Victor Suanzes Pardo (Spain) to the post of Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America as from 13 May 1991, subject to extension of the mandate of the Group. The Government of Spain had informed the Secretary-General that it was prepared to make the services of Brigadier-General Suanzes available to the United Nations.

In a letter dated 24 April 1991,[127] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 April 1991[126] concerning your intention to appoint Brigadier-General Victor Suanzes Pardo (Spain) to the post of Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 2986th meeting, on 6 May 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace - report of the Secretary-General (S/22543)".[7]

Resolution 691 (1991)
of 6 May 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989 and 675 (1990) of 5 November 1990, as well as the statement made by the President of the Security Council on its behalf on 7 November 1989,[128]

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 29 April 1991;[129]

2. *Decides* to extend, under its authority, the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, as defined in resolution 644 (1989), for a further period of six months, that is until 7 November 1991, bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General and the need to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments and to report

on all aspects of the operations of the Group before the expiry of the new mandate period.

Adopted unanimously at the 2986th meeting.

Decision

At its 2988th meeting, on 20 May 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace - reports of the Secretary-General (S/22031,[130] S/22494 and Corr.1 and Add.1)".[7]

Resolution 693 (1991)
of 20 May 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, in which it lent its full support to the Secretary-General for the continuation of his mission of good offices in Central America,

Recalling also the Geneva Agreement of 4 April 1990[131] and the Caracas Agenda of 21 May 1990[132] concluded between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional,

Deeply concerned at the persistence of and the increase in the climate of violence in El Salvador, which seriously affects the civilian population, and thus stressing the importance of the full implementation of the Agreement on Human Rights signed by the two parties at San José on 26 July 1990[133],

Welcoming the Mexico Agreements between the two parties of 27 April 1991,[134]

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 December 1990[135] and 16 April and 20 May 1991,[136]

Commending the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for Central America for their efforts at good offices, and expressing its full support for their continuing efforts to facilitate a peaceful settlement to the conflict in El Salvador,

Underlining the great importance that it attaches to the exercise of moderation and restraint by both sides to ensure the security of all United Nations-employed personnel as well as to the adoption by them of all other appropriate and necessary measures to facilitate the negotiations leading to the achievement of the objectives set forth in the Geneva and other above-mentioned agreements as soon as possible, including their full cooperation with the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative to this end,

Recognizing the right of the parties to determine their own negotiating process,

Calling upon both parties to pursue the current negotiations urgently and with flexibility, in a concentrated format on the items agreed upon in the Caracas Agenda, in order to reach, as a matter of priority, a political agreement on the armed forces and the accords necessary for the cessation of the armed confrontation and to achieve as soon as possible thereafter a process which will lead to the establishment of the necessary guarantees and conditions for reintegrating the members of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional within a framework of full legality into the civil, institutional and political life of the country,

Expressing its conviction that a peaceful settlement in El Salvador will contribute to a successful outcome in the Central American peace process,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 16 April and 20 May 1991;[136]

2. *Decides* to establish, under its authority and based on the Secretary-General's report referred to in paragraph 1, a United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador to monitor all agreements concluded between the two parties, whose initial mandate in its first phase as an integrated peace-keeping operation will be to verify the compliance by the parties with the Agreement on Human Rights signed at San José on 26 July 1990,[133] and also decides that the subsequent tasks or phases of the Mission will be subject to approval by the Council;

3. *Also decides* that the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador will be established for an initial period of twelve months;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to establish the first phase of the Mission as described in paragraphs 2 and 3;

5. *Calls upon* both parties, as agreed by them, to pursue a continuous process of negotiations in order to reach at the earliest possible date the objectives set forth in the Mexico Agreements of 27 April 1991[134] and all other objectives contained in the Geneva Agreement of 4 April 1990,[131] and to this end to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative in their efforts;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 2988th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 26 June 1991[137] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to resolution 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, by which the Council had decided to establish, under its authority and based on the Secretary-General's report of 16 April and 20 May 1991,[136] a United

Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador to monitor all agreements concluded between the two parties in that Member State. Having consulted with the parties the Secretary-General proposed that the military component of the Mission be composed of contingents from the following Member States, all of which had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Spain and Venezuela.

In a letter dated 1 July 1991,[138] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 June 1991[137] concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3010th meeting, on 30 September 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace".

Resolution 714 (1991)
of 30 September 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, by which it lent its full support to the Secretary-General for his mission of good offices in Central America,

Also recalling its resolution 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, by which it established the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador,

Welcoming the New York Agreement signed 25 September 1991 by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional,[139] which provides guarantees and conditions on which to reach a peaceful settlement to the armed conflict, including, *inter alia*, the provisions concerning the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace, permitting the reintegration of the members of the Frente Farabundo Martí within a framework of full legality into the civil, institutional and political life of the country,

Welcoming also the oral report of the Secretary-General made at the consultations held on 30 September 1991,

1. *Commends* the parties for the flexibility and seriousness which they demonstrated during the course of the recent talks in New York;

2. *Congratulates* the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for Central America for their skilful and tireless efforts which have been vital to the peace process;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contributions of the Governments of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General - Colombia, Mexico, Spain, and Venezuela - which have advanced the peace process in El Salvador;

4. *Urges* both parties, at the next negotiating round, which will begin on 12 October 1991, to proceed at an intensive and sustained pace to reach at the earliest possible date a cease-fire and a peaceful settlement to the armed conflict in accordance with the framework of the New York Agreement;[139]

5. *Reaffirms its full support* for the urgent completion of the peace process in El Salvador, and expresses its readiness to support the implementation of a settlement;

6. *Urges* both parties to exercise maximum and continuing restraint, particularly with respect to the civilian population, in order to create the best climate for a successful last stage of the negotiations;

7. *Calls upon* both parties to continue to cooperate fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in el Salvador.

Adopted unanimously at the 3010th meeting.

Decision

At its 3016th meeting, on 6 November 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace - report of the Secretary-General (S/23171)".[27]

Resolution 719 (1991)
of 6 November 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, 675 (1990) of 5 November 1990 and 691 (1991) of 6 May 1991, as well as the statement made by the President of the Security Council on its behalf on 7 November 1989,[128]

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 28 October 1991;[140]

2. *Decides* to extend, under its authority, the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, as defined in resolution 644 (1989), for a further period of five months and twenty-three days, that is, until 30 April 1992, bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General and the need to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments and to report on all aspects of the operations of the Group before the expiry of the new mandate period, and in particular to report to the

Council within three months from the date of adoption of the present resolution, taking account of any developments in the region which indicate that the present size of the Group or its future should be reconsidered.

Adopted unanimously at the 3016th meeting.

THE SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA[141]

Decision

At its 2984th meeting, on 29 April 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara: report by the Secretary-General (S/22464 and Corr.1)".[7]

Resolution 690 (1991)
of 29 April 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, by which it,
inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to transmit to it a report on the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara and on ways and means to ensure the organization and supervision of such a referendum by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling also that, on 30 August 1988, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro gave their agreement in principle to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the framework of their joint mission of good offices,

Recalling further its resolution 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, by which it approved the report of the Secretary-General of 18 June 1990,[142] which contains the full text of the settlement proposals as accepted by the two parties on 30 August 1988, as well as an outline of the plan provided by the Secretary-General in order to implement those proposals, and by which it requested the Secretary-General to transmit to it a further detailed report on his implementation plan, containing in particular an estimate of the cost of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara,

Desirous of reaching a just and lasting solution of the question of Western Sahara,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 19 April 1991 on the situation concerning Western Sahara,[143]

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General, transmitted to the Council in accordance with resolution 658 (1990);[143]

2. *Expresses its full support* for the efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and the supervision, by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, in accordance with the objectives mentioned in his report;

3. *Calls upon* the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of his plan as described in his report of 18 June 1990[142] and amplified in his report of 19 April 1991;[143]

4. *Decides* to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara in accordance with the report of 19 April 1991;

5. *Also decides* that the transitional period will begin no later than sixteen weeks after the General Assembly approves the budget for the Mission;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed of the implementation of his settlement plan.

Adopted unanimously at the 2984th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 21 June 1991[144] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 82 of his report of 18 June 1990 on the situation concerning Western Sahara,[142] in which he had stated that he would seek the Council's consent to the appointment of the Force Commander of the Military Unit of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara. Having completed his consultations with the parties, he proposed, with the consent of the Council, to appoint Major-General Armand Roy (Canada) as the Force Commander of the Military Unit of the Mission.

In a letter dated 24 June 1991,[145] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 June 1991[144] concerning the appointment of the Force Commander of the Military Unit of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and that your proposal meets with their approval."

In a letter dated 8 July 1991[146] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to his report of 18 June 1990 to the Security Council on the situation concerning Western Sahara[142] and stated that in accordance with paragraph 12 of that report, he had addressed identical letters on 24 May 1991 to Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro proposing a specific date and hour for the formal cease-fire to begin. In letters dated 11 June 1991 and 10 June 1991, respectively, Morocco and the Frente Popular had informed the Secretary-General of their acceptance of his proposal that the formal cease-fire should begin at 0600 GMT on 6 September 1991.

In a letter dated 3 September 1991[147] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General, in accordance with the United Nations plan for the referendum in Western Sahara as described in his report of 18 June 1990[142] and amplified in his report of 19 April 1991,[143] and with resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, transmitted to the President of the Security Council a note regarding the implementation of the cease-fire. The Secretary-General stated that, concerned at recent developments along the international frontier, he had decided that United Nations efforts should be concentrated, at this stage, in the areas referred to in the note, that is Aguenit, Awsard, Bir Lahlou, Mahbes, Meharrize, Mijek, Oum Dreyga, Smara, Tifariti and Zug. In this context, he recalled that paragraph 20 of his report of 18 June 1990 stipulated that the establishment and functioning of the observer group would be in accordance with the general principles applicable to United Nations peace-keeping operations.

In a letter dated 4 September 1991,[148] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that I have brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council your letter dated 3 September 1991[147] concerning the situation in Western Sahara.

"The members of the Council endorse your action and continue to support your efforts."

In a letter dated 13 September 1991[149] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to the United Nations plan for the referendum in Western Sahara as described in his report of 18 June 1990[142] and amplified in his report of 19 April 1991[143] and resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, and further to his letter dated 3 September 1991,[147] he informed the President of the Council that in the context of the deployment of military observers to verify the cease-fire and the cessation of hostilities in the areas referred to in that letter, he had decided to deploy about one hundred additional military observers and the staff necessary for command and control functions, logistical support, communications, air transport and medical support.

In a letter dated 17 September 1991,[150] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have transmitted to the members of the Security Council your letter of 13 September 1991[149] concerning the United Nations plan for the referendum in Western Sahara.

"The members of the Council have asked me to thank you for the information contained in that letter and to inform you that they endorse your action."

At its 3025th meeting, on 31 December 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara: report of the Secretary-General (S/23299)".[27]

Resolution 725 (1991)
of 31 December 1991

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, 658 (1990) of 22 June 1990 and 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 December 1991 on the situation concerning Western Sahara,[151]

Noting with concern the difficulties and delays encountered in the implementation of the settlement plan regarding the question of Western Sahara, as adopted by resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991),

1. *Approves* the efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and the supervision, by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, and therefore welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 19 December 1991 on the situation concerning Western Sahara;[151]

2. *Reiterates its support* for further efforts by the Secretary-General for the organization and the supervision, by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in conformity with resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991), by which the Council adopted the settlement plan for Western Sahara;

3. *Calls upon* the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the settlement plan, which has been accepted by them;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the Security Council as soon as possible, but in any event within two months of the date of passage of this resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 3025th meeting.

LETTER DATED 17 MAY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION

Decision

At its 2991st meeting, on 30 May 1991, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola and Portugal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 17 May 1991 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/22609);[7]

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (S/22627 and Add.1)".[7]

Resolution 696 (1991)
of 30 May 1991

The Security Council,

Welcoming the decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to conclude the Peace Accords for Angola,

Stressing the importance it attaches to the signing of the Peace Accords and to the fulfilment by the parties in good faith of the obligations contained therein,

Stressing also the importance of all States refraining from taking any actions which could undermine the agreements mentioned above and contributing to their implementation, as well as respecting fully the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Noting with satisfaction the decision taken by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Government of the Republic of Cuba to complete the withdrawal, ahead of schedule, of all Cuban troops from Angola by 25 May 1991,[152]

Considering the request submitted to the Secretary-General by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Angola in his letter dated 8 May 1991,[153]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 and 29 May 1991,[154]

Taking into account that the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission established by Council resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988 expires on 22 July 1991,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 20 and 29 May 1991[154] and the recommendations therein;

2. *Decides accordingly* to entrust a new mandate to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (henceforth United Nations Angola Verification Mission II) as proposed by the Secretary-General in line with the Peace Accords for Angola, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to this effect;

3. *Also decides* to establish the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II for a period of seventeen months from the date of adoption of the present resolution in order to accomplish the objectives stated in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council immediately after the signature of the Peace Accords and to keep the Council fully informed of further developments.

Adopted unanimously at the 2991st meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 13 June 1991[155] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to resolution 696

(1991) of 30 May 1991, by which the Council had decided to entrust a new mandate to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, and to paragraph 19 of his report of 20 May 1991[154] regarding the composition of the Mission. Having consulted the two sides, the Secretary-General proposed that the military observer element of the Mission be composed of contingents from the following Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Ireland, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. He recalled that Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Congo, Czechoslovakia, India, Jordan, Norway, Spain and Yugoslavia were already contributing military observers to the Mission.

In a letter dated 18 June 1991,[156] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 June 1991[155] concerning the proposed composition of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal in your letter."

In a letter dated 11 July 1991[157] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, by which the Council had decided to entrust a new mandate to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, which was to be redesignated United Nations Angola Verification Mission II, and to paragraph 14 (*a*) of his report of 20 May 1991[154] concerning the appointment of a new Chief Military Observer of the Mission. He informed the Council that, having consulted with the two parties, he proposed, with the consent of the Council, to appoint Major-General Lawrence A. Uwumarogie (Nigeria) as the Chief Military Observer of the Mission after the present Chief Military Observer, Brigadier-General Pericles Ferreira Gomes (Brazil), laid down his command in early August 1991.

In a letter dated 16 July 1991,[158] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 July 1991[157] concerning the appointment of the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 14 August 1991[159] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to his letter of 11 July 1991[157] to the President of the Security Council and the latter's reply of 16 July 1991[158] concerning the appointment of the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II. He stated that on 25 July 1991, the Nigerian authorities had informed him that, due to exigencies of service, they were no longer able to make Major-General Lawrence A. Uwumarogie available to command the Mission. Having further consulted the two parties, the Secretary-General proposed, with the consent of the Council, to appoint Major-General Edward Ushie Unimna (Nigeria) as the Chief Military Observer of the Mission after the present Chief Military Observer, Brigadier-General Pericles Ferreira Gomes (Brazil), laid down his command.

In a letter dated 16 August 1991,[160] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 August 1991[159] concerning the appointment of a new Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 3 December 1991[161] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to his letter of 13 June 1991 to the President of the Council[155] and the President's reply of 18 June 1991[156] concerning the composition of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II. Having consulted the parties, the Secretary-General informed the Council that he intended to deploy approximately twenty-five Finnish military personnel to the Mission for a period of six to eight weeks, in order to carry out certain construction tasks which were urgently needed to improve the working and living conditions of the members of the Mission at Luanda as well as in the outposts. The personnel concerned would, with the consent of the Finnish Government, be temporarily assigned to Angola from existing peace-keeping operations in the Middle East. As Finland had not previously contributed military personnel to the Mission the Secretary-General wished to bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

In a letter dated 9 December 1991,[162] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 3 December 1991[161] concerning the proposed deployment of Finnish military personnel to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II, which has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA[163]

Decisions

In a letter dated 8 August 1991[164] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General drew attention to some recent developments relating to the situation in Cambodia. He recalled that Prince Norodom Sihanouk had convened a meeting of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia in Pattaya, Thailand, from 24 to 26 June 1991[165] and that the Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, had been invited to attend as observers. At that meeting, a number of important decisions had been taken; in particular, the Supreme National Council had unanimously agreed to an immediate and unlimited cease-fire and to undertake to stop receiving outside military assistance. The Secretary-General recalled that, on 16 and 17 July 1991, an informal meeting of the Supreme National Council had been convened in Beijing by Prince Sihanouk,[166] and the Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and the Secretary-General's Special Representative had again participated as observers. At that meeting, the Supreme National Council had unanimously elected Prince Sihanouk to be its President. The Supreme National Council had also reiterated its acceptance of the 28 August 1990 framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict,[167] in its entirety. In that connection, the Supreme National Council had unanimously decided to request the United Nations to dispatch a survey team to Cambodia. The Secretary-General informed the Council that, in a letter dated 16 July 1991 addressed to the Secretary-General by Prince Sihanouk on behalf of the Supreme National Council, it was stated that the Supreme National Council had decided to request the United Nations to send a survey mission in order to evaluate the modalities of control and an appropriate number of United Nations personnel to control the cease-fire and the cessation of foreign military aid in cooperation with the Supreme National Council Military Working Group. On 17 and 18 July 1991, a meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and the five permanent members of the Security Council had been held in Beijing, in the presence of the Secretary-General's Special Representative. The final communiqué of that meeting,[168] addressing the results of the two recent Supreme National Council meetings, had stated that the five and Indonesia welcomed the decision of the Supreme National Council to implement an unlimited cease-fire. They had also welcomed its decision to stop receiving foreign military assistance, stated that they would respect this decision themselves and called upon all concerned countries to do likewise. The five and Indonesia had also expressed the hope that the countries neighbouring Cambodia would prohibit the delivery of military equipment to any of the Cambodian parties from their territory. They had also reiterated that the withdrawal of foreign military forces, the cease-fire and the cessation of outside military assistance had to be effectively verified and supervised by the United Nations. To that end, they had welcomed the proposal made by the Supreme National Council that a United Nations survey mission should be sent to Cambodia. They had agreed to recommend the dispatch of such a mission which would begin the process of preparing for the military aspects of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and could consider how the Secretary-General could use his good offices to help maintain the unlimited informal cease-fire in effect. The Secretary-General wished to inform the Council that it was his intention to proceed with the necessary arrangements for the dispatch of a survey mission to Cambodia as soon as possible.

In a letter dated 14 August 1991,[169] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 August 1991[164] concerning the dispatch of a survey mission to Cambodia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3014th meeting, on 16 October 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia: report of the Secretary-General (S/23097 and Add.1)".[22]

Resolution 717 (1991)
of 16 October 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, by which it endorsed the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict of 28 August 1990,[167]

Taking note of the draft agreements for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict,[170]

Welcoming the very significant progress made, on the basis of those draft agreements, towards a comprehensive political settlement which would enable the Cambodian people to exercise its inalienable right to self-determination through free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations,

Welcoming in particular the election of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the Chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia,

Noting with satisfaction the other decisions taken by the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, concerning in particular the implementation of a voluntary cease-fire and the renunciation of foreign military assistance, and underlining the need for the full cooperation of the Cambodian parties,

Considering that such progress has opened the way to an early reconvening of the Paris Conference on Cambodia at the

ministerial level and the signing of the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement based on the framework document of 28 August 1990, and welcoming the preparations being made by the Co-Chairmen of the Conference in that regard,

Convinced that such a comprehensive political settlement can offer at last a peaceful, just and durable solution to the Cambodia conflict,

Taking note of the request by His Royal Highnes Prince Norodom Sihanouk for United Nations personnel to be sent to Cambodia at the earliest possible moment,[171]

Underlining the necessity of a United Nations presence in Cambodia immediately after the signing of the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, pending the implementation of the arrangements set out in those agreements,

Having considered, to this end, the report of the Secretary-General of 30 September 1991[172] proposing the establishment of a United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 30 September 1991;[172]

2. *Decides* to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia immediately after the signing of the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict and in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General, with members of the Mission to be sent to Cambodia immediately after the signing;

3. *Calls upon* the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, and the Cambodian parties for their part, to cooperate fully with the Mission and with the preparations for the implementation of the arrangements set out in the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement;

4. *Welcomes* the proposal of the co-chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia to reconvene the Conference at an early date at the ministerial level to sign the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council by 15 November 1991 on the implementation of the present resolution and to keep the Council fully informed of further developments.

Adopted unanimously at the 3014th meeting.

Decisions

In a note dated 30 October 1991,[173] the Secretary-General, in accordance with the request addressed to him in paragraph 12 of the Final Act of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, drew the attention of the Security Council to the instruments adopted by the Conference on 23 October 1991 which had been circulated in the annex to a letter dated 30 October 1991 from the representatives of France and Indonesia to the United Nations,[174] on behalf of the Co-Chairmen of the Conference.

In a letter dated 29 October 1991[175] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to resolution 717 (1991) of 16 October 1991, by which the Council had decided to establish a United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia immediately after the signing of the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, and stated that these agreements had been signed in Paris on 23 October 1991. Having completed the necessary consultations, the Secretary-General proposed that the military elements of the Mission be composed of contingents from the following Member States, all of whom had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Senegal, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. He added that he was awaiting a reply from one other Member State which had been informally approached, and he would revert to the Security Council when he had an indication of whether it also was ready in principle to contribute military personnel to the Mission.

In a letter dated 31 October 1991,[176] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 October 1991[175] concerning the composition of the military elements of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia has been brought to the attention of the Council members. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3015th meeting, on 31 October 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled:

"The situation in Cambodia:

"Letter dated 30 October 1991 from the representatives of France and of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/23177);[27]

"Note by the Secretary-General (S/23179)".[27]

Resolution 718 (1991)
of 31 October 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990 and 717 (1991) of 16 October 1991,

Welcoming the meeting in Paris, from 21 to 23 October 1991, of the Paris Conference on Cambodia at the ministerial level, at which the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict[174] were signed,

Having considered the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,

Noting that those agreements provide, *inter alia*, for the designation of a special representative of the Secretary-General and the establishment of a United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia,

Noting also that it is the intention of the Secretary-General to send a survey mission to Cambodia as soon as possible to prepare a plan for implementing the mandate envisaged in the agreements, for submission to the Security Council,

Underlining the necessity for the full cooperation of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, and all Cambodians for their part, in the implementation of the agreements,

1. *Expresses its full support* for the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, signed in Paris on 23 October 1991;[174]

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to designate a special representative for Cambodia to act on his behalf;

3. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to send a survey mission to Cambodia as soon as possible to prepare a plan for implementing the mandate envisaged in the agreements;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council at the earliest possible date a report containing his implementation plan, including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, on the understanding that this report would be the basis on which the Council would authorize the establishment of the Authority, the budget of which is to be subsequently considered and approved in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Calls upon* all Cambodian parties to comply fully with the cease-fire that entered into force at the time of the signature of the agreements;

6. *Calls upon* the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, and all Cambodians for their part, to cooperate fully with the United Nations in the implementation of the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict.

Adopted unanimously at the 3015th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 8 November 1991[177] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General, further to his letter of 29 October 1991[175] relating to the composition of the military component of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia, proposed that Brigadier-General Michel Loridon (France) be appointed as Senior Military Liaison Officer of the Mission.

In another letter dated 8 November 1991[178] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General proposed that, subject to the approval of the Council at the appropriate time, Major-General John M. Sanderson (Australia) be appointed as Commander of the military component of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia after it had been established by the Council. He further proposed that Brigadier-General Michel Loridon (France) serve as Deputy Commander. He stated that in the meantime, it was his intention to associate General Sanderson closely in a senior advisory capacity in the preparatory process relating to the military mandate of the Authority.

In a letter dated 11 November 1991,[179] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 November 1991[177] concerning the appointment of the Senior Military Liaison Officer of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia has been brought to the attention of the Council members. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In another letter dated 11 November 1991,[180] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 November 1991[178] concerning the appointment of the Commander and the Deputy Commander of the military component of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia has been brought to the attention of the Council members. They welcome the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 12 November 1991[181] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to his letter of 29 October 1991 to the President of the Security Council[175] and the President's reply of 31 October 1991[176] concerning the composition of the military elements of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia. Following further consultations, the Secretary-General proposed that Austria be added to the Member States contributing military personnel to the Mission.

In a letter dated 14 November 1991,[182] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 November 1991[181] concerning an addition to the Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia has been brought to the attention of the Council members. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

LETTER DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

LETTER DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

LETTER DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HUNGARY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

LETTER DATED 24 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decision

At its 3009th meeting, on 25 September 1991, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23052);[22]

"Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23053);[22]

"Letter dated 20 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23057);[22]

"Letter dated 24 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23069)."[22]

Resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991

The Security Council,

Conscious of the fact that Yugoslavia has welcomed, through a letter from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,[183] the decision to convene a meeting of the Security Council,

Having heard the statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia,[184]

Deeply concerned by the fighting in Yugoslavia, which is causing a heavy loss of human life and material damage, and by the consequences for the countries of the region, in particular in the border areas of neighbouring countries,

Concerned that the continuation of this situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter,

Commending the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to restore peace and dialogue in Yugoslavia, through, *inter alia*, the implementation of a cease-fire including the sending of observers, the convening of a conference on Yugoslavia, including the mechanisms set forth within it, and the suspension of the delivery of all weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia,

Recalling the relevant principles enshrined in the Charter, and in this context taking note of the declaration of 3 September 1991 of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that no territorial gains or

changes within Yugoslavia brought about by violence are acceptable,

Taking note of the agreement for a cease-fire concluded on 17 September 1991 in Igalo, and also that signed on 22 September 1991,

Alarmed by the violations of the cease-fire and the continuation of the fighting,

Taking note of the letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,[185]

Taking note also of the letters dated 19 and 20 September 1991 from, respectively, the Permanent Representative of Canada[186] and the Permanent Representative of Hungary[187] to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,

Taking note further of the letters addressed to the Secretary-General dated 5 and 22 July, 6 and 21 August and 20 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands,[188] the letter dated 12 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia,[189] the letter dated 7 August 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,[190] and the letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Australia,[191] as well as the letter addressed to the President of the Security Council dated 7 August 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria,[192] and the letters dated 29 August and 4 and 20 September 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[193] to the United Nations,

1. *Expresses its full support* for the collective efforts for peace and dialogue in Yugoslavia undertaken under the auspices of the member States of the European Community with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe consistent with the principles of that Conference;

2. *Supports fully* all arrangements and measures resulting from such collective efforts as those described above, in particular with regard to assistance and support to the cease-fire observers, and to consolidate an effective end to hostilities in Yugoslavia and to assure the smooth functioning of the process instituted within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia;

3. *Invites* to this end the Secretary-General to offer his assistance without delay, in consultation with the Government of Yugoslavia and all those promoting the efforts referred to above, and to report as soon as possible to the Security Council;

4. *Strongly urges* all parties to abide strictly by the cease-fire agreements of 17 and 22 September 1991;

5. *Appeals urgently to and encourages* all parties to settle their disputes peacefully and through negotiation at the Conference on Yugoslavia, including through the mechanisms set forth within it;

6. *Decides*, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all States shall, for the purposes of establishing peace and stability in Yugoslavia, immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia until the Council decides otherwise following consultation between the Secretary-General and the Government of Yugoslavia;

7. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension and to impeding or delaying a peaceful and negotiated outcome to the conflict in Yugoslavia, which would permit all Yugoslavs to decide upon and to construct their future in peace;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted unanimously at the 3009th meeting.

LETTER DATED 30 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HAITI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decision

At its 3011th meeting, on 3 October 1991, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Canada, Haiti and Honduras to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "Letter dated 30 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23098)."[22]

LETTER DATED 24 NOVEMBER 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

LETTER DATED 21 NOVEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

LETTER DATED 26 NOVEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decision

At its 3018th meeting, on 27 November 1991, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 24 November 1991 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23239);[27]

"Letter dated 21 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23232);[27]

"Letter dated 26 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23247)".[27]

Resolution 721 (1991)
of 27 November 1991

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991,

Considering the request by the Government of Yugoslavia for the establishment of a peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia, as conveyed in the letter of 26 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,[194]

Deeply concerned by the fighting in Yugoslavia and by the serious violations of earlier cease-fire agreements, which have caused heavy loss of human life and widespread material damage, and by the consequences for the countries of the region,

Noting that the continuation and aggravation of this situation constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Considering also the letter of 24 November 1991 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council[195] on the mission of his Personal Envoy to Yugoslavia and the annexed agreement signed in Geneva on 23 November 1991,

Considering further the fact, as conveyed in the above-mentioned letter of the Secretary-General, that each one of the Yugoslav participants in the meeting with his Personal Envoy stated that they wanted to see the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation as soon as possible,

1. *Approves* the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy, and expresses the hope that they will pursue their contacts with the Yugoslav parties as rapidly as possible so that the Secretary-General can present early recommendations to the Security Council including for the possible establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia;

2. *Endorses* the statement made by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General to the parties that the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation cannot be envisaged without, *inter alia*, full compliance by all parties with the agreement signed in Geneva on 23 November 1991 and annexed to the letter of the Secretary-General of 24 November 1991;[195]

3. *Strongly urges* the Yugoslav parties to comply fully with that agreement;

4. *Undertakes* to examine the recommendations of the Secretary-General mentioned above and take appropriate action without delay upon them, including in particular any recommendation for the possible establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted unanimously at the 3018th meeting.

Decision

At its 3023rd meeting, on 15 December 1991, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991) (S/23280)".[27]

Resolution 724 (1991)
of 15 December 1991

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991) of 11 December 1991,[196]

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter,

Determined to ensure that the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia imposed by resolution 713 (1991) is effectively applied,

Commending the initiatives taken by the Secretary-General in the humanitarian field,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991,[196] and expresses its appreciation for it;

2. *Endorses* in particular the views expressed in paragraph 21 of that report that the conditions for establishing a peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia still do not exist and in paragraph 24 that full compliance with the agreement signed in Geneva on 23 November 1991[197] would permit accelerated consideration of the question of establishing a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia;

3. *Concurs* in particular with the Secretary-General's observation that the international community is prepared to assist the Yugoslav peoples, if the conditions described in his report are met, and in that context endorses his offer to send to Yugoslavia a small group of personnel, including military personnel, as part of the continuing mission of his Personal Envoy, to carry forward preparations for possible deployment of a peace-keeping operation;

4. *Underlines* the view that the purpose of the deployment of any United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia would be to enable all parties to settle their disputes peacefully, including through the processes of the Conference on Yugoslavia;

5. *Acting under* Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations:

(*a*) *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General within twenty days on the measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991) to implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia;

(*b*) *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(i) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph (*a*);

(ii) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the embargo imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991);

(iii) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the embargo, and in that context to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the embargo;

(iv) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia and to provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

(*c*) *Calls upon* all States to cooperate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its tasks concerning the effective implementation of the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991);

(*d*) *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

6. *Undertakes* to consider ways by which compliance with the commitments entered into by the parties may be achieved;

7. *Strongly urges* all States and parties to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension, to inhibiting the establishment of an effective cease-fire and to impeding or delaying a peaceful and negotiated outcome to the conflict

in Yugoslavia which would permit all the peoples of Yugoslavia to decide upon and to construct their future in peace;

8. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in Yugoslavia, in liaison with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund and other appropriate humanitarian organizations, to take urgent practical steps to tackle the critical needs of the people of Yugoslavia, including displaced persons and the most vulnerable groups affected by the conflict, to assist in the voluntary return of displaced persons to their homes;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted unanimously at the 3023rd meeting.

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS[198]

A. Applications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea

Decisions

At its 2998th meeting, on 6 August 1991, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the applications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[199] and of the Republic of Korea[200] for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3001st meeting, on 8 August 1991, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[201] concerning the applications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the Republic of Korea for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 702 (1991)
of 8 August 1991

The Security Council,

Having examined separately the applications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[199] and of the Republic of Korea,[200] for admission to the United Nations,

1. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea be admitted to membership in the United Nations;

2. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Korea be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without vote at the 3001st meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 702 (1991), the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:[202]

"By adopting resolution 702 (1991), the Security Council has taken another step towards the completion of a political process in exercise of one of the most important functions entrusted to it under the Charter of the United Nations, namely, to make recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the admission of new members to the Organization.

"The applications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea have been considered and unanimously approved by the Council. The aspirations of the peoples and Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea have harmoniously coincided. That is why the Council decided to consider and take a simultaneous decision on the admission of both parts of the Korean Peninsula to membership in the world Organization.

"This is a historic occasion for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, the Asian continent and the world community of nations.

"There can be no doubt that the Security Council's recommendation to the General Assembly advances and underscores the Organization's goal of universality. I am certain that, as new members of the Organization, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea will contribute positively to efforts to enhance the effectiveness of the work of the United Nations and strengthen respect for its purposes and principles.

"The admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea will also reduce tensions in the region, create a favourable atmosphere for and facilitate the promotion of confidence-building measures in their bilateral relations and provide them with an appropriate forum in which to consider the many things they have in common and to overcome the few remaining obstacles to their unification.

"We have recently seen how countries that were once adversaries have found the necessary strength to put aside their differences in favour of their shared interest in promoting the well-being of their peoples and of the world in general. We are living in an age in which mankind seems to be regaining its senses. We can begin the next millennium in a more optimistic spirit. In the positive atmosphere resulting from the end of the cold war, we note with great satisfaction a new manifestation of constructive understanding: the recommendation, adopted by the Security Council, that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea become Members of the United Nations.

"I wish to conclude by saying that, in my capacity as President of the Security Council and on behalf of all its members, I am on this historic occasion deeply honoured to address these words of congratulation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the Republic of Korea."

B. Application of the Federated States of Micronesia

Decisions

At its 2999th meeting, on 6 August 1991, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Federated States of Micronesia[203] to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3002nd meeting, on 9 August 1991, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[204] concerning the application of the Federated States of Micronesia for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 703 (1991)
of 9 August 1991

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Federated States of Micronesia for admission to the United Nations,[203]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Federated States of Micronesia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3002nd meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 703 (1991), the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:[205]

"In my capacity as President of the Security Council and on behalf of the members of the Council, I should like to underscore the historic importance of the resolution which we have just adopted recommending the admission of the Federated States of Micronesia to membership in the United Nations. This resolution is without a doubt the logical follow-up to resolution 683 (1990), adopted by the Security Council on 22 December 1990, by which it terminated the trusteeship arrangement for the territories of Micronesia.

"For the Security Council as well as for the Trusteeship Council, and for the United Nations as a whole, this resolution marks the culmination of an effort sustained over decades to enable the peoples of these territories to take charge of their destiny and assume the place to which they are entitled in the community of nations.

"The universality of the Organization is steadily becoming a reality and gaining in significance as more and more of the States which make up the world community are admitted to membership.

"The founders of the Organization had precisely that objective in mind, namely the formation of a single, universal entity in which all States would share responsibility for the preservation of international peace and security without distinction as to level of economic development, size of population, military might or any other factor.

"The Federated States of Micronesia will make an outstanding contribution to the United Nations by bringing to it an innovative approach and a fresh perspective on world affairs, in order to promote changes in established practices, many of which, as all the Members of the Organization are aware, are in need of renewal.

"On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I congratulate the Federated States of Micronesia on the decision which the Council has adopted recommending to the General Assembly its admission to membership in the United Nations."

C. Application of the Republic of the Marshall Islands

Decisions

At its 3000th meeting, on 6 August 1991, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of the Marshall Islands[206] to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3003rd meeting, on 9 August 1991, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[207] concerning the application of the Marshall Islands for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 704 (1991)
of 9 August 1991

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of the Marshall Islands for admission to the United Nations,[206]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of the Marshall Islands be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3003rd meeting

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 704 (1991), the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:[208]

"The resolution which we have just adopted recommending the admission of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to membership in the United Nations is a historic event. It marks the final steps in the process leading to the full integration of the Republic of the Marshall Islands into the international community, a process that was given an impetus when the Security Council adopted resolution 683 (1990) on 22 December 1990, by which the Council declared that the trusteeship arrangement for the Marshall Islands had come to an end.

"The resolution which the Council has adopted reconfirms the full validity of the basic ideal of the universality of the United Nations, which calls upon all States - large and small - to help foster peaceful and orderly international coexistence.

"We can see today that as the United Nations gains in universality, the specific responsibilities of States are strengthened, as are their rights to participate in the decision-making process in areas of concern to the international community as a whole involving the maintenance of international peace and security and, above all, the promotion of cooperation among peoples.

"The admission of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to membership will serve to reaffirm the validity of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to facilitate the achievement of its purposes.

"On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I congratulate the Republic of the Marshall Islands on the Council's decision to recommend to the General Assembly that it be admitted as a member of the United Nations."

D. Applications of the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania

Decisions

At its 3006th meeting, on 10 September 1991, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the applications of the Republic of Estonia,[209] the Republic of Latvia[210] and the Republic of Lithuania[211] to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3007th meeting, on 12 September 1991, the Council, discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[212] concerning the applications of the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 709 (1991)
of 12 September 1991

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Estonia for admission to the United Nations,[209]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Estonia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3007th meeting

Resolution 710 (1991)
of 12 September 1991

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Latvia for admission to the United Nations,[210]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Latvia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3007th meeting.

Resolution 711 (1991)
of 12 September 1991

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Lithuania for admission to the United Nations,[211]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Lithuania be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3007th meeting.

Decisions

In the absence of any objections, the Council then decided, in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members,[212] to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure and to depart from the time limits set forth in the penultimate paragraph of rule 60 in order to present its recommendation to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly due to open the following week.

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolutions 709 (1991), 710 (1991) and 711 (1991), the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:[213]

"I indeed appreciate the honour bestowed on me, as President of the Security Council, to say on behalf of all its members how pleased the Security Council is to recommend to the General Assembly that it admit the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania to membership in the United Nations.

"It is a pleasure, but it is also a serious matter, for this is a solemn decision of great symbolic and historic importance that the Council is taking. The wheels of history have been turning. The winds of freedom have been blowing down old structures. We are entering a world where perhaps there is less order, but where there is ever more hope.

"The independence of the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania was regained peacefully, by means of dialogue, with the consent of the parties concerned, and in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the three peoples. We can only welcome this development, which obviously represents progress in respecting the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in attaining its objectives.

"To the representatives of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, I should like to say 'Welcome'. The Council unanimously took the view that your States meet the conditions laid down in rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure for the admission of Members, namely, that they should be 'peace-loving' and 'able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter'.

"I am confident that as new Members of the United Nations, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania will make a constructive contribution to the efforts to promote and uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter.

"It is now for the General Assembly to ratify the judgement of the Security Council and to enable you rightfully to regain your place within the community of nations. Thus this forty-sixth session will see the United Nations, with 166 Members, progress towards the universality that is one of its fundamental principles."

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE[214]

A. Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice

Decision

At its 3005th meeting, on 28 August 1991, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (S/22959)".[22]

Resolution 708 (1991)
of 28 August 1991

The Security Council,

Noting with regret the death of Judge Taslim Olawale Elias on 14 August 1991,

Noting further that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased Judge has thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

Noting that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill the vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 5 December 1991 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Adopted unanimously at the 3005 meeting.

B. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

On 5 December 1991, the Security Council, at its 3021st meeting, and the General Assembly, at the 63rd plenary meeting of its forty-sixth session, elected Mr. Bola Ajibola (Nigeria) to the International Court of Justice to fill a vacancy created by the death of Judge Taslim Olawale Elias.

RECOMMENDATION REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL[215]

Decision

At its 3017th meeting, held in private on 21 November 1991, the Council considered the question of the recommendation regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Resolution 720 (1991)
of 21 November 1991

The Security Council,

Having considered the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Recommends to the General Assembly that Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office from 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1996.

Adopted unanimously at the 3017th (closed) meeting.

Notes

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1976, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990.

[2] Document S/22045, incorporated in the record of the 2973rd meeting.

[3] S/22046.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[5] Document S/22402, incorporated in the record of the 2980th meeting.

[6] S/22408.

[7] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991.*

[8] Document S/22640, incorporated in the record of the 2989th meeting.

[9] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991.*

[10] S/22133.

[11] A/45/894-S/22025, annex.

[12] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990.

[13] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, documents S/22129 and Add.1.

[14] Ibid., document S/22079.

[15] *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, document S/12611.

[16] S/22176.

[17] S/22385.

[18] S/22565.

[19] S/22566.

[20] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, S/22631 and Add.1.

[21] S/22657.

[22] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991.*

[23] Ibid., document S/22829.

[24] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22129/Add.1.

[25] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22791.

[26] S/22862.

[27] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991.*

[28] Ibid., document S/23233 and Corr.1.

[29] S/23253.

[30] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990.

[31] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22148.

[32] S/22279.

[33] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22263.

[34] S/22280.

[35] S/22637.

[36] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1990.

[37] S/22319.

[38] Document S/22220, incorporated in the record of the 2977th meeting, Part II (closed).

[39] Document S/22221, incorporated in the record of the 2977th meeting, Part II (closed).

[40] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, documents S/22275 and S/22276.

[41] Ibid., document S/22273.

[42] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972.

[43] S/22322.

[44] S/22333.

[45] S/22333, annex.

[46] S/22334.

[47] S/22361.

[48] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22330.

[49] S/22398.

[50] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22021/Add.2.

[51] S/22400.

[52] S/22400, annex.

[53] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22366, annex.

[54] S/AC.25/1991/COMM.102.

[55] S/22387.

[56] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, documents S/22320 and S/22321.

[57] Ibid., document S/22330.

[58] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 485, No. 7063.

[59] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

[60] A/44/88, annex.

[61] General Assembly resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

[62] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[63] General Assembly resolution 34/146, annex.

[64] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22409, annex.

[65] Ibid., document S/22412.

[66] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22454 and Add.1 to 3.

[67] S/22478.

[68] S/22479.

[69] S/22485.

[70] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22456.

[71] Ibid., document S/22480.

[72] S/22488.

[73] S/22489.

[74] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22508.

[75] S/22509.

[76] S/22508.

[77] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22382, annex.

[78] S/22592.

[79] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22558.

[80] S/22593.

[81] S/22620.

[82] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22559.

[83] Ibid., document S/22614.

[84] Ibid., document S/22615.

[85] Ibid., document S/22660

[86] Ibid., document S/22660, annex.

[87] S/22746.

[88] S/22904.

[89] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22661.

[90] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22799, annex.

[91] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22663, annex.

[92] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22792.

[93] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, documents S/22739 and S/22743.

[94] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22761.

[95] Ibid., document S/22761, annex.

[96] Ibid., document S/22788.

[97] Ibid., document S/22837.

[98] Ibid., document S/22812, annex, appendix.

[99] Ibid., document S/23006 and Corr.2.

[100] General Assembly resolution 22 A (I).

[101] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23070.

[102] Ibid., document S/23064.

[103] S/23107.

[104] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23106 and Add.1.

[105] S/23118.

[106] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/2871/Rev.1.

[107] Ibid., document S/22872/Rev.1 and Corr.1.

[108] S/23305.

[109] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990.

[110] S/22415.

[111] *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1977*, document S/12323, para. 5.

[112] Ibid., *Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1979*, document S/13369, para. 51.

[113] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22665 and Add.1 and 2.

[114] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21982, annex.

[115] See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1990*, p. 17.

[116] S/22744.

[117] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23121.

[118] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990*, document S/21183.

[119] S/23284.

[120] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23263 and Add.1.

[121] S/23316.

[122] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23300.

[123] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1991*.

[124] Ibid., documents S/22436 and S/22447.

[125] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1989 and 1990.

[126] S/22527.

[127] S/22528.

[128] See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1989*, p. 21.

[129] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22543.

[130] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Year, Suppelement for October, November and December 1990.*

[131] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21931, annex I.

[132] Ibid., annex II.

[133] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21541, annex.

[134] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/23130.

[135] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/22031.

[136] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22494 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[137] S/22751.

[138] S/22752.

[139] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23082, annex.

[140] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document 23171.

[141] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1975, 1988 and 1990.

[142] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21360.

[143] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22464 and Corr.1.

[144] S/22734.

[145] S/22735.

[146] S/22779.

[147] S/23008.

[148] S/23009.

[149] S/23043.

[150] S/23044.

[151] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23299.

[152] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22644, annex.

[153] Ibid., document S/22609.

[154] Ibid., documents S/22627 and Add.1.

[155] S/22716.

[156] S/22717.

[157] S/22797.

[158] S/22798.

[159] S/22954.

[160] S/22955.

[161] S/23271.

[162] S/23272.

[163] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1990.

[164] S/22945.

[165] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22740, annex.

[166] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22808, annex.

[167] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21689.

[168] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22889, annex.

[169] S/22946.

[170] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22059, annex.

[171] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23066, annex.

[172] Ibid., documents S/23097 and Add.1.

[173] S/23179.

[174] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23177, annex.

[175] S/23186.

[176] S/23187.

[177] S/23205.

[178] S/23207.

[179] S/23206.

[180] S/23208.

[181] S/23216.

[182] S/23217.

[183] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23069.

[184] See 3009th meeting.

[185] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23052.

[186] Ibid., document S/23053.

[187] Ibid., document S/23057.

[188] Ibid., documents S/22775, S/22834, S/22898, S/22975 and S/23059.

[189] Ibid., document S/22875.

[190] Ibid., document S/22902.

[191] Ibid., document S/23047.

[192] Ibid., document S/22903.

[193] Ibid., documents S/22991 and S/23060.

[194] Ibid. *Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23240.

[195] Ibid., document S/23239.

[196] Ibid, document S/23280.

[197] Ibid., document S/23239, annex.

[198] Resolutions or decisions on this question were adopted by the Council in 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984 and 1990.

[199] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22777.

[200] Ibid., document S/22778.

[201] Ibid., document S/22895.

[202] S/22911.

[203] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22864 and Corr.1.

[204] Ibid., document S/22896.

[205] S/22917.

[206] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22865 and Corr.1

[207] Ibid., document S/22897.

[208] S/22918.

[209] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23002.

[210] Ibid., document S/23003.

[211] Ibid., document S/23004.

[212] Ibid., document S/23021.

[213] S/23032.

[214] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1948, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1987, 1989 and 1990.

[215] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1950, 1953, 1957, 1962, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1991 FOR THE FIRST TIME

Note: The Council's practice is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of the provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1991 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year*, 2973rd to 3020th meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1991, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

Item	Meeting	Date
The situation in Liberia	2974th	22 January 1991
Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	2982nd	5 April 1991
Letter dated 17 May 1991 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General		
Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission	2991st	30 May 1991
Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 20 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 24 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	3009th	25 September 1991
Letter dated 30 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	3011th	3 October 1991
Letter dated 24 November 1991 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 21 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		

Item	Meeting	Date
Letter dated 26 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	3018th	27 November 1991
Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991)	3023rd	15 December 1991

CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1991

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Page*
684 (1991)	30 January 1991	The situation in the Middle East	3
685 (1991)	31 January 1991	The situation between Iran and Iraq	6
686 (1991)	2 March 1991	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	8
687 (1991)	3 April 1991	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	11
688 (1991)	5 April 1991	Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	31
		Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	
689 (1991)	9 April 1991	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	15
690 (1991)	29 April 1991	The situation concerning Western Sahara	35
691 (1991)	6 May 1991	Central America: efforts towards peace	32
692 (1991)	20 May 1991	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	18
693 (1991)	20 May 1991	Central America: efforts towards peace	33
694 (1991)	24 May 1991	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	2
695 (1991)	30 May 1991	The situation in the Middle East	4
696 (1991)	30 May 1991	Letter dated 17 May 1991 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Missionof Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	37
		Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission	
697 (1991)	14 June 1991	The situation in Cyprus	28
698 (1991)	14 June 1991	The situation in Cyprus	28
699 (1991)	17 June 1991	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	18
700 (1991)	17 June 1991	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	19
701 (1991)	31 July 1991	The situation in the Middle East	4
702 (1991)	8 August 1991	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Reppublic of Korea)	46

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Page*
703 (1991)	9 August 1991	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Federated States of Micronesia)	47
704 (1991)	9 August 1991	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Republic of the Marshall Islands)	48
705 (1991)	15 August 1991	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	21
706 (1991)	15 August 1991	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	21
707 (1991)	15 August 1991	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	22
708 (1991)	28 August 1991	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice	50
709 (1991)	12 September 1991	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Republic of Estonia)	48
710 (1991)	12 September 1991	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Republic of Latvia)	49
711 (1991)	12 September 1991	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Republic of Lithuania)	49
712 (1991)	19 September 1991	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	24
713 (1991)	25 September 1991	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Austria addressed to the President of the Security Council	42
		Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Canada addressed to the President of the Security Council	
		Letter dated 20 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary addressed to the President of the Security Council	
		Letter dated 24 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council	
714 (1991)	30 September 1991	Central America: efforts towards peace	34
715 (1991)	11 October 1991	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	26
716 (1991)	11 October 1991	The situation in Cyprus	29
717 (1991)	16 October 1991	The situation in Cambodia	39
718 (1991)	31 October 1991	The situation in Cambodia	40
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